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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Senator Hull Wars on Tariffs

Spain Torn by Remote Control

Mexico Spills Cabinet Members

Young Japan Dreams China

Soviet Plans to Lead Europe

Turkey Turns Koran Into Turk

WASHINGTON takes up the cry of the economists that the tariff walls the nations are so industriously building must come down. Senator Hull of Tennessee advocates an immediate world conference. He maintains that the present network of barriers and restrictions is obstructing fairness and justice, as well as retarding debt settlement and disarming. Other Congressional leaders join him in the conference move. Meanwhile Great Britain's Cabinet comes to a serious crisis. Its members deadlock on a report that raises a flat 10 or 15 per cent tariff, to be followed by a higher selective tariff. Senator Hull proclaims as a momentous fact: Economic peace must base any permanent peace the world can know.

* * *

¶ Spain handles its anarchistic and religious disorders with a firm hand. Premier Azana announces discovery that the trouble grows out of a plot engineered and financed from outside the country to overthrow the republic on Jan. 25. He asks Parliamentary authority to act inexorably against the republic's enemies, who are fomenting many strikes and telling the workers a Soviet republic has been set up. The Government asks a vote of confidence from the Cortes and gets it—by a vote of 235 to 5.

* * *

¶ The Mexican Cabinet experiences its second shake-up in three months. Finance Minister Manlio da Ora, negotiator of the recent two-year moratorium on foreign debts, and other veterans are replaced by less well-known men. El Universal Grafico says Señor de Ora was building a new political party to promote his presidential aspirations. The "iron man," Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, continues as Minister of War. The country remains calm with a dual reason for its assurance—the peso and the Plutarco stand steady.

* * *

¶ Westward the course of Japanese empire takes its way. Eager youth flocks after the flag in Manchuria. And is met with encouragement that thousands of new jobs will be opened by the consolidation of the Empire's special interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. Meiji, Waseda and Imperial Universities of Tokyo supply lists of names of outstanding students to the South Manchuria Railway Company and its allied corporations. Among the classes to graduate in the spring there is wholesale planning of careers in the occupied territory and the four eastern provinces of China. One thing is certain about that vast field of possibilities: its future lies in the hands of youth—Chinese or Japanese youth—which? Or might it be both?

* * *

¶ The Soviet Union's second Five-Year Plan aims to make Russia the leading industrial country of Europe. Premier Molotoff gives details in a thesis approved by Soviet leaders. It would make Soviet Union independent of the outside world in the matter of machinery and witness a much greater home consumption of food and manufactured goods. The hope in it is this: It promises ambitious progress without the bitter hardships borne at present by those who make progress possible.

* * *

¶ Austria's Chancellor Buresch praises the standstill agreement on short-term credits drawn by the League of Nations' economic committee. It will strengthen Austria's foreign exchange reserves by $21,000,000 in 1932. He opposes inflation and moratorium policies and sees popular savings increasing. He would end the difficulties with the Heimwehr and Schutzbund armed forces by turning them into a state militia. But this would mean more soldiers and would require something that might not be forthcoming—approval by the major signers of the treaty of peace.

* * *

¶ Turkey hears the Koran chanted in Turkish for the first time. The change of tongues is celebrated by official attendance on the service at Istanbul's famous Yeritie Mosque. The Government holds that whatever is true is true in any language and that the substitution of Turkish for Arabic has an advantage that does seem worth while—the congregation understands at last what it is listening to.

* * *

¶ Mexico sees its women win toward suffrage. After what seemed like a failing fight, the national assembly decides to submit the woman issue to the state legislatures. The measure as drawn extends restricted suffrage. At first women will be allowed to vote only in municipal elections, and by degrees in district, state and national elections. For some time they cannot hold office. The assembly explains that the fruits of the revolution must not be endangered by the women through inexperience. The men themselves need to find out something—that feminine intuition doesn't have to learn by experience.

Turks Drop Arabic In Mosque Service

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Beyoglu, Turkey, Jan. 22

AN IMPORTANT step in Mustapha Kemal Pasha's religious reforms was consummated today when the first official Turkish translation of the Koran was chanted in the Yeltie Mosque, the oldest in Istanbul.

The Turkish Government's plan to discard Arabic, which is unintelligible to the masses, was inaugurated in the presence of many high government officials. A former leader of the President's private orchestra chanted the service.

Women Make Disarmament Chief Concern

Cure of War Group Favors World Court and War Debts Revision

By MARJORIE SHULER

of Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The disarmament conference is to be for the present the "major concern" of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and during its course "opinions will be registered with the State Department and the disarmament committee of women's international organizations in Geneva."

With this declaration the seventh conference on the Cause and Cure of War closed here last evening after adopting a platform which includes "insistent demands" for ratification of the World Court protocols, urging of increased and sustained cooperation of the United States with the League of Nations, active opposition to compulsory military training and pressure for the revision of war debts.

Incidentally Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt retired as chairman of the conference after holding the office for seven years. She pledged herself to aid the movement with all her power in an unofficial capacity.

Study Program

On its study program the conference placed international economic planning, possible international tariff plans and agreements, new implications of neutrality, treaty-making powers of the Senate, recognition of Russia and American assets for peace.

The only phase of the program which provoked much discussion was the League of Nations, some of the delegates urging that United States entrance into the League be included.

Mrs. Catt said this was not fair to the 11 national women's organizations cooperating on the committee. It was finally decided to submit to the constituent organizations the question of United States membership in the League and ask for opinions to be sent to the next meeting.

The delegates decided to have increased interorganization activity in local communities, extension of work into other groups in local communities and better use of publicity.

The national committee was asked to have Mrs. Catt make a movietone speech on the Disarmament Conference, to continue the campaign for securing petitions to the conference, to plan for direct communications between the member organizations in Geneva, to have more meetings between national sessions, and to investigate movies and radio

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

DRYS IN SENATE WIN TEST VOTE ON LIQUOR PLAN

Reject State Referendum Proposal by Count of 55 to 15

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—In the first record of prohibition strength in either house of the Seventy-second Congress, Senate drys yesterday overwhelmingly defeated a proposal sponsored by a wet, in a clear-cut vote, 55 to 15. The issue was the Bingham resolution recommending referendum on the dry question in individual states, and the Senate decisively refused to make such a recommendation.

The vote shows that the dry preponderance in the Senate, after a year of militant efforts by the wet forces throughout the country, is virtually unchanged. The dry-wet ratio in the last Senate was about 4 to 1.

Dry leaders in the capital asserted today that as little change in prohibition sentiment has occurred in the ranks of the representatives in the new Congress as in the Senate.

The Senate vote taken yesterday, ends once and for all in the present session of Congress any prospect of modification of the dry law. The desire of the wet bloc is to put up an amendment to the Constitution which would go to the respective states for final action. Such a vote requires a two-thirds majority in either house, and there is no conceivable prospect of such a majority during this Congress.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, would have put the Senate on record as recommending to governors of states that they order a non-binding proposal or referendum of their electorate on the wet-dry issue. Senator Bingham contended that a recommendation for such a proposal was implied by the new head of the Anti-Saloon League.

Following the overwhelming defeat of the measure, Senator Bingham, in an interview, admitted that things looked dark for the wets.

With such admissions from wets that hopes of a change in the dry law are dashed by the result, drys were exultant. With particular approval they pointed to the speech made in the debate by Senator Matthew M. Neely (D.) of West Virginia, who protested the amount of time being given to wet arguments in Congress at a time of national business emergency. Senator Neely denounced the "folly of the Senate in spending four or five hours a week discussing the prohibition question."

The vote follows:

FOR—15

Republicans—9

Barbour	Glenn	Oddie
Bingham	Goss	Walcott
Blaine	La Follette	

Democrats—7

Bulkley	Lewis	Walsh (Mass.)
Coolidge	Tydings	
Copeland	Wagner	

AGAINST—55

Republicans—39

Austin	Frazier	Norris
Borah	Goldsborough	Nye
Brookhart	Hale	Sweet
Capper	Howell	Shipley
Carey	Johnson	Townsend
Couzens	Jones	Vandenberg
Dale	Kean	Watson
Dickinson	McNary	White
Fess	Norbeck	

Democrats—23

Ashurst	Glass	Neely
Bailey	Gore	Robinson (Ark.)
Black	Harris	Sheppard
Bratton	Harrison	Smith
Bulow	Hayden	Thomas (Okla.)
Caraway	Hull	Trammell
Connally	Kendrick	Walsh (Mont.)
Costigan	McGill	
Dill	McKellar	
Fletcher	Morrison	
George	Overton	

Farmer-Labor—1

Shipstead

PAIRS

For the Resolution—Metcalf and Hebert, Republicans; Broussard, Democrat.

Against the Resolution—Moses and Hatfield, Republicans; Stephens, Democrat.

Japanese Fleet at Shanghai To Enforce End of Boycott

Ultimatum Demands Suppression of Anti-Japanese Activities—Additional Naval Forces on Their Way—Chiang Kai-shek Ends Long Absence

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23—Japanese occupation of Shanghai gives rise to the possibility of a serious situation. Anti-Japanese activities have resulted in the Japanese taking firm action to obtain suppression of these activities and also to break the boycott associations, whose movement has caused Japan tremendous trade losses.

The Japanese Consul-General has presented a note to the Chinese authorities demanding satisfaction for the recent attack on five Japanese monks, also demanding suppression of the anti-Japanese activities as well as dissolution of the boycott associations.

Rear Admiral Shiozawa, Japanese commander of the first fleet, has followed up the Consul's demand by presenting an ultimatum to the Chinese mayor, of which copies were sent to the Chinese Public Safety Bureau and the Foreign Municipal Council, demanding compliance with the Consul-General's demands, otherwise he will take the necessary steps to enforce them. To "protect Japanese lives and interests," additional naval forces are steaming from Japan toward Shanghai, carrying marine reinforcements, of whom Japan has already 900 ashore, and the naval concentration tomorrow will be three cruisers, an aircraft carrier and a flotilla of destroyers.

Following the Japanese attack upon a Chinese towel factory on Wednesday morning, the situation has settled down. No more incidents have occurred, owing to the strictest police precautions, and hitherto there has been little Chinese repercussion. But preparations have been made to meet any emergency.

While regretting the attack on the factory, which resulted in two fatalities and several hundred injured, the Japanese authorities point out that there has been continual provocation by the Chinese, while several Japanese mass meetings have been held demanding more adequate protection, as the Japanese principal residential area adjoins the Chinese northern suburb Chapei.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek returned toward Nanking last night from Hangchow, but remained at Tungshan, a neighboring resort, ex-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

SPAIN COMBATS GENERAL STRIKE IN CATALONIA

Action of Workers Laid to Plot With Revolutionary Objective

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 22 —A general strike, part of a widespread plot with a revolutionary objective, has broken out in Catalan provinces, according to a ministerial declaration after the Cabinet meeting yesterday. Workers have interrupted railway and transportation lines from Manresa to Berga and taken possession of a gunpowder magazine and dynamite.

A large force of civil guards has been ordered to the zone of disturbance and private automobiles have been requisitioned to transport them with the utmost possible speed. Troops will follow and as it is a seditious outbreak the Government says it intends to suppress it without regard to the means employed. Mounted troops, cavalry and artillery are to proceed to Manresa. A warship has been sent to Barcelona. There have been many arrests at Barcelona, Valencia and elsewhere.

The extraordinary fact that no one in many parts of the Basque provinces can cheer the Republic without running the risk of imprisonment was revealed in a lively debate in the Cortes here yesterday.

Deputies accused Roman Catholic elements of fomenting a movement against the safety of the state. Denial by Basque and Navarre Deputies led to excited passages. Señor Fatras, a Socialist Deputy, warned the House that a separatist movement pushed by Roman Catholic elements with strongly monarchical tendencies is on a vast scale.

Non-Roman Catholic shopkeepers, the Deputy said, are boycotted. The majority of judges and other officials sympathize with the movement, he declared.

Señor Oreja, Roman Catholic Deputy from the Basque region, denied the accusation that Roman Catholics are supporting the separatist movement. Sentiment in the Cortes, however, was all against him.

Meanwhile it is stated that the Government has appointed Señor Calvino, Civil Governor of Vizcaya, as general delegate for the three Basque provinces with power to remove municipal and other officials overriding the law. The appointment, if confirmed, would give him dictatorial powers.

As the government is perturbed over several recent movements aimed against the Republic, it is not surprising that rigorous application of the law in defense of the Republic is contemplated. Extreme right wingers do not conceal their satisfaction over the growing strength of the movement in favor of the Roman Catholic Church.

BOSTON ADDED 222 INDUSTRIES TO LIST IN 1931

Chamber Reports Number Was 15 More Than the Total for 1930

A powder that eliminates carbon deposits in gasoline engines and a liquid that stops runs in hosiery are among the unusual products now being manufactured in Metropolitan Boston. They are made by two out of the 20 new manufacturing firms established in this area in December, according to the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a report issued today.

There were 222 manufacturing establishments starting operations in Metropolitan Boston during 1931, or 15 more than were established in 1930. The bureau says it constitutes a "remarkable showing in view of the general backwardness in business throughout the country." It is an additional factor, it says, in showing the relatively superior economic position of Boston and New England as compared with other sections of the country.

Expansion plans of 16 existing companies are also outlined in the report, many of which represent important increases in employment opportunities, says the report. Women's garments and household furnishings stand out prominently in the variety of new products represented by the latest industries to be established here.

The list of new industries includes two new printing establishments; two producers of oil burners; two makers of leather goods; producers of aprons, overdraperies, shoe shanks, signs, curtains, signal light systems and other products. While most of the firms are in Boston, three are in Lynn, one in Watertown, one in Waltham and one in Salem.

Expansions include an addition to the plant of a Canton rubber manufacturer, for production of elastic thread for use in webbing and golf ball manufacture. About 100 people will be added to the pay roll.

Van Carries Pleas For Disarmament

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—A decorated motorvan drove slowly through the mud of London today and drew up at Victoria Station carrying 2,130,000 British signatures attached to a world disarmament declaration on the first stage of the journey to Geneva. A small group waited for the van with its six great wooden cases in the half light of the station—those who had shared in the work of collecting the signatures during the past year.

"We are grateful for the message contained in this petition," said Mr. Noel Baker, in addressing the little gathering. "We hope those who take part in the Disarmament Conference at Geneva will understand and act upon it in accordance with the wishes of those in Great Britain who desire peace."

It is intended to have the formal presentation of the disarmament declaration of the whole world, numbering some 5,000,000 signatures from 45 countries, during an early session of the conference.

CHILEANS BORROW $571,000,000 IN U. S.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22 (AP)—A total of more than $571,000,000 has been borrowed in the United States in the last 10 years by the Government of Chile, the Cosach nitrate monopoly, cities and the mortgage bank, an official statement said today.

The statement was Chile's reply to the request of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, who asked for the figures in connection with a Senate investigation at Washington.

RUSSIANS HOPE TO LEAD EUROPE IN TRADE FIELD

Second Five-Year Plan Also Proposes Raising of Living Standard

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 22—The basic features of the second Five-Year Plan beginning in 1933 are designed to make the Soviet Union the leading industrial country in Europe, and also materially to improve the living standard of the population, it was revealed today.

The thesis on this question has been prepared by the Premier, Mr. M. V. Molotoff, and the head of the State Planning Commission, Mr. Valerian Kuibisheff, for consideration at the impending Communist Party conference.

Judging from all precedents the conference will accept the thesis which already has received approval of the highest inner party council, the so-called political bureau, with slight if any modifications.

Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Kuibisheff believe the second Five-Year Plan will double or treble the individual consumption of food and manufactured goods. This, if carried out, will more than repair the defects of the first Five-Year Plan, when wholesale destruction of cattle, forced export of food products and other unfavorable factors prevented realization of the original project of increasing the food consumption of the masses and caused a contrast between the undeniably rapid growth of industrial construction and the equally undeniable hardships and shortage of daily living.

The new plan concentrates attention on machine building, aiming to make Russia quite independent of the outside world regarding its supply of machinery for industry, transport and agriculture. It also envisages complete collectivization of the growth of stock breeding comparable with the increase in grain production during the first plan, and a thoroughgoing reconstruction of railroad transport with the building of new lines to the extent of 8000 to 10,000 miles, electrification of some lines and adoption of automatic coupling and signaling.

All details of increased industrial production were not included in the thesis, but apparently something in the nature of a threefold growth during the period of the plan is projected.

While this, if achieved, will of course, represent a great forward stride, the actual plan, as the Monitor correspondent forecast, is much more modest than some of the tentative estimates regarding its possibilities which were published last summer. The plan demands the output of 22,000,000 tons of pigiron instead of the 62,000,000 estimated then, while the output of coal projected is 250,000,000 tons against 650,000,000 mentioned previously.

Germany Insists On Consideration Of Reparations

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 22—Regardless of the postponement of the Lausanne conference, the German Government continues to insist that a reparation conference be called before the so-called Hoover year expires at the end of June. It bases this attitude on the passage in the Basel report which stresses the need of immediate solution of the reparation problem.

Wilhelmstrasse maintains there is sufficient time to settle the question before June 30. If the conference failed to reach a decision and was adjourned until autumn, a fresh moratorium should also include Germany's unconditional payments, it is stated here. Doubt is expressed, however, whether France would accept, as this procedure would be tantamount to abolition of the Young plan.

Apart from diplomatic considerations, postponement of the conference is a very serious thing for the German internal situation, as it gives the Nationalists another argument against the Chancellor's policy. Dr. Bruening's early triumph in the reparation question would have deflated Hitlerism very rapidly, many believe.

Meanwhile Dr. Bruening's difficulties have been intensified by a report published today that the number of unemployed has now reached 6,000,000. Of these only about one-third receive the full dole. Another third receive reduced doles, and one-third no dole at all, but depend for support upon the communities, which are already deeply in debt.

Public Confidence Ends Urbana 'Trade Holiday'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Jan. 23—Urbana's "trade holiday" came to an abrupt ending after two days' enforcement of the moratorium officially proclaimed by Mayor Reginald C. Harmon.

Public confidence, jeopardized by a bank run, had been restored in that brief period, it was stated, making it unnecessary to prolong the cessation of commercial activities for the full week intended.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 22 (AP)—Mayor Conrad M. Bjorseth today proclaimed a five-day holiday for all business except food stores and public utilities to strengthen the people's confidence in the city's banks, following the example set earlier in the week by the city of Urbana.

Czechoslovaks Try Ground Glass Road

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

GLASS roads in Czechoslovakia and colored roads in Scotland are the latest experiments to be tried by European highway engineers. All sorts of surprising materials have been tested in Britain recently—cast iron, molten stone, rubber, cotton, and wood—in the hope of finding an ideal track for motorcars.

In the Czechoslovak experiment ground glass was mixed with cement and the resulting surface is said to have been found very durable and not susceptible to the heat of the sun.

Closed Banks Would Get Aid In Glass Bill

Federal Reserve Check on Speculator Also Is Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Aid to depositors of closed banks and a permanent check on speculators through the Federal Reserve System are provided in the long awaited bill submitted by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia yesterday, considered by many the most important piece of banking legislation introduced since the Reserve Act was passed in 1913.

The bill has been in process of formation since last spring and extensive hearings have been held by the so-called Glass subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

A striking feature is the proposal to form as a permanent entity a liquidating corporation within the Reserve System itself to give aid to depositors of closed banks. The aid would be temporary for banks not members of the Reserve System, and permanent for members.

Far-reaching provisions likewise are designed to curb stock-market speculation, control bank affiliates, restrain dealings in foreign obligations and provide means for credit expansion in emergencies.

Curb Speculation

Major proposals of the Glass bill in condensed form follow:

For curbing speculation by forbidding Reserve System banks to increase their loans for security transactions while borrowing from the Reserve System on 15-day notes under penalty of losing this privilege, and authorizing the Federal Reserve Board and member banks not to increase security loans for any period up to one year under penalty of suspension for all rediscount privileges.

Establishment of a liquidating corporation within the Federal Reserve System with capital subscribed from the surplus funds of Reserve banks and by member banks in proportion to their deposits to accelerate the liquidation of failed banks in the Reserve System.

Appropriation of $200,000,000 from the Treasury to this corporation to be used in rendering the same service during the next two years to state banks not affiliated with the Reserve System.

Authority to the Federal Reserve Board during emergency periods to permit Reserve banks to discount collateral not normally eligible for discount, provided such loans are guaranteed by a group of bankers and a higher rate of discount than that normally prevailing is paid.

Formation of an open market committee with the Federal Reserve System to decide when Reserve banks should purchase or sell securities, and to pass on the relations of the Reserve System with foreign, central, and other banks, subject to Reserve Board approval.

Reserve Board Control

Centralizing in the Federal Reserve Board supervision and control over all transactions of any kind between any Reserve bank and any foreign bank or banker or group of foreign banks and forbidding any officer of a Reserve bank to engage in negotiations with any representative of a foreign bank without the approval of the Reserve Board.

Elimination of the Secretary of the Treasury from the Reserve Board, reducing the members to seven and restoring the provision that at least two members must have banking experience.

Permitting of national banks with a capitalization of $1,000,000 or more to engage in branch banking on a state-wide scale where state law permits.

Setting up new reserve requirements for Reserve member banks.

Placing affiliates of banks affiliated with the Federal Reserve under strict control of the Comptroller of the Currency forbids interlocking officers and directorates and the issuance of identic certificates of capital by such banks and their affiliates.

Restricts the ownership or control of national banks by affiliates or holding companies, partnerships or other groups.

The Glass measure is expected to get the legislative right of way in both houses as soon as Mr. Hoover's emergency bank legislation is finished. It is possible also that the Glass proposal will be substituted for the Thomas-Beedy bill setting up an outside Depositors' Relief Corporation.

TROTZKY LEASES VILLA

ISTANBUL, Turk., Jan. 22 (AP)—Leon Trotzky has taken a two-year lease on a villa on the island of Prinkipo, a move which appears to discredit published reports that he intended going to Germany to live.

WORLD URGED TO CONFER ON TARIFF CUTS

Senator Hull Proposes International Meeting to Discuss Situation

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS IS AVOIDED

Free Trade Members Permitted to Oppose Its Collective Tariff Policy

Recognition of the tariff issue as an important factor in world economic problems and the maintenance of world peace is prompting leaders in various countries to bring the issue into the foreground.

Pursuing a belief that settlement of the tariff problem will speed the return of better business conditions, Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee is leading a movement for a world conference to lower tariff walls.

Incidentally, the tariff situation in Great Britain threatened to disrupt the Cabinet until the remarkable agreement of allowing its industrial free trade members to oppose its collective tariff policy was adopted.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — An international conference to lower world tariff barriers is advocated here by Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, who believes that such a parley might open the avenue to solution of the debt problem, and to better all round business conditions.

Revived interest in the Hull proposal follows publication by the League of Nations economic committee of a detailed survey of the havoc to international trade worked by tariffs and other artificial trade barriers.

The views of Senator Hull are shared by a considerable number of his party and some Republicans, and have found expression, in part, in the tariff proposals of the House Democrats.

In effect, Senator Hull argues that the world today, under American leadership over the last 10 years, is in a virtual state of economic warfare.

United States Led Way

Senator Hull believes the United States led the way into this so-called warfare by boosting its tariff walls so that foreign nations found it next to impossible to pay their debts by exporting goods. As a result of America's lead, he charges, counter action has been taken by other countries, so that now the whole of world trade is suffering from onerous restrictions.

High tariff walls should come down alike everywhere to a common level, Senator Hull and his followers hold, and they argue that since the United States led the way in erecting the walls, the United States should now take the initiative in calling a world conference to bring them down again.

An impressive group of figures is offered by the Tennessee Senator on the subject. International trade from 1913 to 1930, he states, was $240,000,000,000 less than it would have been had the normal 6½ per cent prewar rate of annual increase been maintained. "Such loss to the United States alone for the year 1930," Senator Cordell Hull said, "was $1,629,000,000."

Here, according to the low tariff sponsors, is revealed the origin and cause of the chief present economic troubles of the world.

Artificial Stimulant

"The tariff and commercial policy written in the Fordney Act of 1922 and carried into the Hawley Act, which most other nations, either in retaliation or under our leadership, proceeded to adopt and even enlarge upon, operated as a great artificial stimulant to production in every country," Senator Hull said. "This and other trade barriers since 1922 seriously handicapped the exchange of surpluses between countries."

To meet the situation, Senator Hull proposes in general terms what amounts to a permanent world economic conference. He believes the matter would inevitably become intertwined with world debts, since a major difficulty in the payment of such debts in the past, as he sees it, has been the tariff barriers imposed by creditor countries.

The function of the proposed conference would be consideration of all the methods in international trade which are discriminatory, or which, in Senator Hull's words, "may be reasonably calculated to create dangerous and destructive commercial controversies, bitter trade rivalry or serious economic wars." The conference would be empowered to formulate treaty agreements with respect to such matters, with an effort to avoid the injurious results and dangerous possibilities of economic warfare now asserted to exist.

"The world today," Senator Hull added, "presents a network of restrictions, obstructions, and barriers to the even flow of trade and commerce among nations. It is vitally necessary to establish fairness, justice, and equality in international commerce both for the purpose of trade and the maintenance of friendly relations. And finally, economic peace offers the greatest assurance of permanent world peace."

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 22—The Cabinet crisis over tariffs, long expected but hitherto successfully fended off,

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Sponge Is Ready for Debt Slate

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Europe Rallies to Call for Action to End Tangle of War's Toll on Trade and Finance

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 22—That the slate should be cleaned of debts and reparations is a conviction which, though long latent, has now grown active with extraordinary rapidity.

Signor Benito Mussolini has again taken leadership of European political thought in declaring that the only way of escape from the static situation which is responsible for much economic distress is for European countries to surrender their debts and credits following the declarations of the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, which had the defect of coming from an interested country, but had the merit of bringing discussions to a head.

This statement of Signor Mussolini has set ringing the warning bells of actuality. There is probably not a European newspaper which does not contain a daily article on the advantages of arriving at a clear understanding. Many of them make serious reservations as to the possibility of finding immediate solutions, but they hope for a real settlement this year, despite postponement of the Lausanne conference.

Even the French viewpoint which appeared to be the stumblingblock has considerably weakened, or perhaps one should say clarified, despite a reshuffling of the Cabinet. France wishes to defend its own interests but those interests are actually limited to unconditional payments. It cannot be said too plainly that France is ready to wipe out two-thirds of the German annuities which are called conditional without hesitation or qualification, provided there is a corresponding wiping out of French debts to England and America.

Obviously, however, this is merely passing the buck to the United States. If the United States should agree to the ultimate sacrifice, the international debt problem would be two-thirds solved tomorrow. But France is not prepared at present

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Marble of Unusual Brilliance Found In Geyser Basin of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ST. JOHNS, S. Af.—Recent developments in quarrying marble in the Crater, near Port St. Johns, have led to the discovery of a remarkable, and possibly unique, formation of this "shining stone."

What for years was imagined to be the crater of an ancient volcano (hence the name) has now proved to be the basin of extinct geysers. In the course of long-forgotten eons the erupting water formed stalagmitic deposits of carbonate of lime, thus forming a variation of the famous onyx marble of Algeria. The stone is of the same beautifully translucent material, but much more delicately banded in light grays and yellows.

Surrounding the "crater" other species of marble are also found, some of a jean pattern, some marked in grayish clouds, others crystalline and more distinctly banded. Blocks of each kind have been cut in merchantable size weighing up to two tons and sent to Durban for polishing and appraisement.

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JAPAN TO GIVE FULL AUTONOMY IN MANCHURIA

Chinese Rulers to Have Full Powers, so Long as Friendly to Tokyo

This is the second of four articles explaining the Japanese program in Manchuria, as outlined to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *correspondent by Japanese military and civilian officials during a recent visit to Mukden. The first article appeared Thursday, Jan. 21.*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria — By the end of November, the Japanese military had organized an effective Japanese police force for all Manchuria, which had made more progress in the fight against professional bandits than the unwieldy Manchurian armies have made in years. The Japanese employed less than 2000 men in this work, and had scattered a dozen of the best-known professional bandit gangs by the use of bombing airplanes. These gangs have been permitted to operate within a few miles of the cities of Mukden and Harbin for years without serious molestation.

The Japanese complained that while professional bandits had been subdued, irregular soldiers, formerly a part of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's armies, had been encouraged by Marshal Chang to loot Chinese cities and attack the Manchurian railways in a campaign of "secret warfare" against Japan. If this type of warfare were abandoned, they declared, complete order could be restored in Manchuria in a few weeks.

Start Police Force

At the same time, the Japanese were working steadily to form effective Chinese police forces. They were confident that 20,000 well-trained men, strategically located, could eliminate entirely the professional banditry from which Manchuria has suffered for years. Chinese officers with Japanese advisers were appointed to train this police force.

Never at any time did the responsible Japanese authorities show any disposition to annex Manchuria. They planned from the beginning to establish independent Chinese governments which would coöperate with Japan.

This scheme was handicapped from the beginning by the fact that competent Chinese declined to head such governments. But by the end of November the Japanese had persuaded several Chinese of some reputation to assist in this work. The Japanese in private conversation did not attempt to conceal the fact that for the present these are "dummy" governments, under strict Japanese supervision. But they insisted that once the reorganization is complete, they will give these Chinese governments full powers, so long as they prove friendly to Japan.

All evidence pointed to the fact that the Japanese intended to set up such governments from the beginning of their occupation. From time to time the Japanese conception of these governments seems to have changed. But at all times they held the view that governments directly connected with Nanking or Peiping would not be tolerable to Japan. They insisted upon Chinese governments in Manchuria, which would be entirely concerned with Manchurian affairs, and have no interest in Chinese politics.

Pressure on Chang

The Japanese were handicapped in the formation of Chinese police forces and of independent Chinese governments by the presence of Chinese troops still loyal to Peiping and Nanking. This accounts for their determination to compel Marshal Chang to withdraw his troops south of the Great Wall. They claimed that they had found enough Chinese to form police forces and governments, but that competent Chinese were afraid to act so long as Marshal Chang's troops remained in Manchuria.

A diversion was made during November by the scheme of a small group of Japanese patriots to set up a Manchu dynasty in Manchuria. This group argued that such a government would restore order more quickly than any other form of Chinese control, and that competent Manchu leaders could be persuaded to act more readily than Chinese. But military and civilian Japanese leaders opposed this scheme, and it was apparent they could be won over only in case influential Chinese refused to head the new governments.

The Japanese proved very thorough in reorganizing the Manchurian governments. By the end of November, they had not only set up "dummy" governments in the provincial capitals, but had ousted most of the old local governments, and substituted others friendly to Japan. There is little doubt that, if it had not been for the presence of so many hostile troops still loyal to Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, the Japanese would have completed this task by the end of November.

However, the Japanese showed great determination to carry out this plan, and few observers believed they would stop short of its accomplishment.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Branch, English Folk Dance Society: Country dance party, Winsor School, Brookline, 8.

Boston Branch, New England Gas Association: Dinner meeting, address, "Where We Are Headed," by Mr. Floyd Parsons, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Harvard University: Concert by Seventeenth Century Ensemble, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 8. (Open to public.)

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "A Poet Tells Her Own Tale," by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 7:45.

West Roxbury Community: Bridge party, auspices Harbinger Club, home of Miss Marion McCarthy, 120 Corey Street, 2.

Hotel Statler: Concert and ball, Boston Calendonian Club, ballroom, evening.

Burton Holmes Travelogue, Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Presentation of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Ernest," by Emanuel Club, 15 Newbury Street, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper meeting, with illustrated lecture, "Some Peaks of the American West," by Mr. Robert M. Underhill, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Delphine," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Majestic—"The Prince and the Pauper," Saturday at 10:15 a. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion; subject: "Are France and Germany's Ambitions Irreconcilable?"; speakers: Miss Valentine Thomson, author; Dr. Oscar Eckstein, scientific and economic adviser to German Potash Syndicate; Mr. Felix Morley, staff member, Brookings Institution; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, presiding; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Conference of representatives of more than 300 New England welfare organizations, auspices Welfare Association of America, Hotel Statler, 9.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Alliance Francaise: Lecture, State Suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3:30.

Afternoon dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 4:30.

Women's Republican Club: Lecture on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Prof. William S. Myers, Princeton University, 11. Illustrated lecture, "Off the Beaten Track," by Mr. Henry Warren Poor, 2:30; both events, clubhouse, Beacon Street.

Lowell Institute: Second in series of lectures in French on "La France dans la Vie et l'Oeuvre de Goethe," by M. Fernand Baldensperger, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Science Sees the Invisible," by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, M. I. T., 3 Joy Street, 1.

Brookline Bird Club: Meet, Forest Hills Elevated Station, lower level, 2, for walk to Arnold Arboretum and Riverway.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Take North Station 1:27 train for Riverview.

Field and Forest Club: Take North Station 2:10 train to Wyoming, for walk to Middlesex Fells, Pine Banks Lodge.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Community singing and showing of motion picture, "Skippy," 5 Jarvis Street, 9:30.

Opening day, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10 p. m., through Jan. 30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Talk by Prof. William L. Phelps, on contemporary books, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 2:30.

City Club of Boston: Showing of talking pictures, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2.

Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Alumnae Association: First in series of four lectures by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Wheelock School, 100 Riveraway, 10:45.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 18-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 29.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlou. Also a group of photogravures.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—An exhibition of the Artists and Designers Association of New England. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

POST-GATTY MEDALS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Bingham resolution to authorize President Hoover to award gold medals to Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty for their record-setting round-the-world flight was approved yesterday by the Senate Commerce Committee.

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To the Rescue

Hoover Gets Land Banks Bill; Other Finance Plans Progress

Reconstruction Program Back From Conference; Moves to Help Insolvent Institutions Get Attention in Congress

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Hoover today received from Congress the bill providing $125,000,000 additional capital for federal land banks, the first measure of his far-reaching reconstruction program.

Meanwhile the House accepted the conferees' report on the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill without vote and without amendments, and it thereupon went to the Senate.

In a special message to the House yesterday President Hoover appealed for immediate appropriation of requisite funds to get the corporation under way immediately.

"I am transmitting this estimate of appropriations at this time so that the important operations of the corporation may be commenced at the earliest possible date," he said.

The House Appropriations Committee, in response to the President's plea, will begin hearings on the appropriation today. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, will be the witness. A vote on the appropriations measure will be asked tomorrow.

The federal land banks capitalization bill went to the White House this morning, after passing first the House and then the Senate, yesterday, without a roll call. The bill carries the Senate so-called "farm moratorium" proviso adding $25,000,000 to the original $100,000,000, the additional sum to be used at the discretion of the land banks' directors in extending in whole or part any installment upon any mortgage that may otherwise remain unpaid. The mortgage installments thus extended would be paid within five years.

Meanwhile other parts of the President's program were receiving attention in Congress. Chief interest, outside of bills mentioned, centered on the conflicting proposals of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, and of Senator John Thomas (R.) of Idaho, to provide agencies for the advancement of funds to receivers of insolvent banks, and to aid depositors of those banks. The Goldsborough subcommittee considering the Thomas bill held its first meeting yesterday.

The Thomas bill would form a new agency known as the Depositors Relief Corporation with capital stock of $150,000,000, of which $100,000,000 would be subscribed by the Treasury, and $50,000,000 would be taken from the surplus of Federal Reserve banks. An opinion was received from Mr. Thomas D. Thacher, Solicitor-General, expressing the belief that the plan to take surplus of reserve banks is constitutional.

While these discussions were going on, President Hoover was considering three new names for the appointive Democratic members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These are Mr. Harvey Couch, public utility owner in Arkansas; Mr. M. B. Wellborn of Alabama, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga.; and Mr. Jesse Jones, Texas capitalist. Mr. Angus McLean, former Governor of North Carolina, is still under consideration.

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, whose appointment was regarded as certain, has been eliminated by the language of the bill; and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, about whose elimination there is question, will decline anyway, it is asserted by friends.

LYNN LEGION POSTS SEEK TO MAKE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 22—Organization of nonprofit-making corporation made up of private citizens and public officials to direct such private and public enterprises as would provide work for the unemployed and recipients of public aid was suggested to Mayor J. Fred Manning today by a delegation representing Posts 6 and 291 of the American Legion of this city. The object of this corporation would be to provide a job for everybody and to obtain as high a percentage of public benefit as possible from the distribution of public welfare funds.

This plan as outlined has been carried out in other cities. It is the object of the plan to create jobs instead of making needy and unemployed objects of charity.

JAMAICA IS GROWING MORE CITRUS FRUITS

Diversification of crops in Jamaica is bringing better results to the growers there, according to Capt. Robert A. Clarke, marine superintendent for the Canadian National Steamships, at Kingston, who is spending a few days with relatives in Everett, Mass. Captain Clarke formerly commanded the steamer Lady Drake of the Canadian fleet.

Many of the large sugar and banana plantations in Jamaica, he said, are now growing citrus fruits in efforts to offset the decreased demand and low prices for sugar, and the unsatisfactory banana crop. A good market is offered in Canada for citrus fruits, he said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and slightly colder, probably with rain or snow tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy; moderate shifting winds, becoming northwest or north; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Maine: Cloudy and colder, with probably snow on the coast tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Saturday; colder tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder tonight and Saturday; probably rain on coast and rain or snow in interior Saturday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder, with possibly rain or snow on coast tonight; Saturday cloudy and colder in southeast portion.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly, and overcast weather, probably with rain over south portion and snow over north portion tonight, and rain near Sandy Hook on Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	48	Montreal	18	18
Bismarck	2	22	Nantucket	44	44
Boston	36	40	New Orleans	66	78
Buffalo	40	46	New York	44	48
Calgary	14	38	Norfolk, Va.	56	64
Charleston	58	66	North Platte	20	32
Chicago	32	40	Philadelphia	46	50
Cincinnati	32	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	62
Denver	14	36	Pittsburgh	52	54
Eastport, Me.	30	30	Portland, Me.	24	32
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	52	68
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	36	56
7p.m.Jan.21	72	..	St. Paul	8	30
Helena, Mont.	24	36	Salt Lake City	16	28
Huron, S. D.	30	30	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	60	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	42
Kansas City	28	42	Seattle	36	48
Key West	72	80	Tampa	58	78
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	44	56
Memphis	60	66	Wichita, Kan.	26	32
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	10	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 22.
B—Maximum Jan. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:46 p. m., Saturday 10:51 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ON PRAIRIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask. — Daylight saving will become effective in Saskatoon on May 1 and continue in force until Oct. 31. A by-law covering this matter has been passed by the city council.

RELIEF IN HAND BOSTON SOCIAL AGENCIES HEAR

Wadsworth Says Unemployment Is Being Met by Local Committees

Local relief committees all over the United States are comfortably taking care of the unemployment problem, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, member of the Massachusetts Legislature, chairman of the committee on coöperation with national groups and associations of the President's organization on unemployment relief, declared in an address in Boston last night.

Mr. Wadsworth, speaking before the annual meeting of the Boston Council of Social Agencies at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, upheld his opinion that Federal aid for unemployment is at present entirely unnecessary and would be less efficient than local aid.

An opposite view was held by Mr. William Hodson, of the New York Welfare Council, who said that the relief money available today is "totally inadequate efficiently to cope with the situation." Mr. Hodson pointed out that to maintain the highest standard of living possible is the problem of the Government regardless of anything.

An unemployment bureau in Washington could not direct the distribution of funds so efficiently and effectively as local committees, Mr. Wadsworth contended. He told of the Costigan-La Follette bill, authorizing relief appropriations of $125,000,000 for this winter and $250,000 for the fiscal year beginning next July. Forty per cent of the money would be apportioned among the states according to population, while 60 per cent would be allocated in accordance with needs. The bill was reported by the Senate Manufactures Committee yesterday, despite President Hoover's unyielding opposition.

"Federal aid would revolutionize the entire situation," Mr. Wadsworth said. "There is no need for such a drastic request. We have plenty of prosperity. Conditions are not as bad as they are made out to be. Automobiles are still running. Movie houses are still filled every night. We can handle our problem locally, and we will do it. The ingenuity and spirit of the American people can find a way out without federal aid."

Mr. Hodson said that he was strongly in favor of federal aid but believed it should come only after the local communities have done all they can. He surprised the group by saying that America has already the dole system, in that more than 70 per cent of all relief comes from the public treasury. Only 30 per cent of all funds used for relief comes from private sources, Mr. Hodson concluded.

Mr. Robert B. Stone was reëlected president of the council, Mr. Joseph J. Tillinghast, treasurer, and Mrs. Gertrude Peabody, clerk.

Mayors Approve Ely Relief Plan

Proposed legislation to afford relief to municipalities in financial difficulties was approved by 19 of the 24 members of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, yesterday. One member reserved his vote. Gov. Joseph B. Ely explained the details of the measure.

Opposition to the bill developed on the assumption that virtual control of municipal borrowing might result. Banks might withhold loans awaiting the approval of the proposed state board, it was contended. Cities and towns were pictured in a position of dependence, which would disrupt the relationship that has always existed between state and town.

Proponents see in the measure controlled assistance and a source of restraint on possible extravagances.

SPEAKING PRIZE AWARDED

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 22 (AP)—Hurbert C. Barton Jr., a native of Amherst, Mass., last night won the annual "Class of '68" prize-speaking contest at Bowdoin College. The prize of $45 is awarded annually to some member of the senior class for the best written and spoken oration.

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Best Forequarter Lamb	lb. 10c	Best Mushrooms	lb. 30c
Best Fowl (3½ lbs.)	lb. 25c	Borden's Milk, large	7c
Best Fowl (4 lbs.)	lb. 30c	Gold Dust, Large Pkg.	21c
Celery	bunch 10c	Campbell's Tomato Soup	4 for 29c
Best Green Peas	lb. 15c	Kellogg's Corn Flakes	7c
Best Cauliflower	lb. 10c	Heinz Tomto Juice	pt. 17c
Best Cranberries	lb. 10c	Lux Toilet Soap	3 for 19c

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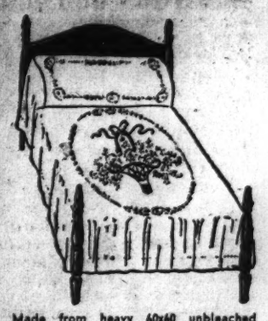
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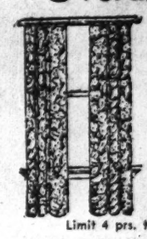
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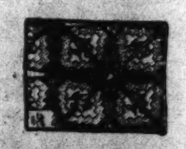
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BUSINESS WAITS ACTIVE BUILDING, ECONOMIST SAYS

Contractors Told Restoration of Confidence Will Hasten Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23—General business revival will come only when the building industry becomes active and to hasten such activity the confidence of the country must be restored to bring out of hiding the millions now hoarded, Dr. David Friday, Washington economist, declared last night before the Associated General Contractors of America here.

"Construction will revive," he said, "when the price revolution which has been in progress since 1929 is completed; when confidence in our banks and our credit structure is restored; when the improvements in the type and location of new residences have progressed far enough to allure the American public; and when our American cities realize that the suburban communities are entirely unfitted to meet the needs of a motorized people such as we have become during the last dozen years."

"If the Federal Reserve System backs up the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation vigorously, the present era of distrust can be brought to a termination during the next few months. But the Reserve System must take an active part in creating and supplying credit during the purchase of bills and government securities."

An appeal for the adoption of safety measures in the building industry was made by Mr. William F. Anders, chairman of the safety division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Mr. F. V. Ragsdale, representing the George H. Rommel Company of Louisville, Ky., received the A. E. Horst Cup offered to the individual construction company which showed the lowest loss of time from mishaps and the fewest accidents for the year. The Louisville chapter of the contractors' association was awarded a similar trophy for accident prevention achievement.

The convention indorsed the proposed repeal by Congress of some 800 separate statutes governing structural work and the enactment of a uniform contract code covering all government departments having charge of construction work. It indorsed, also, a proposal to establish a national department of public works.

Other resolutions adopted urged the further establishment of cooperative construction credit bureaus to prevent losses through unnecessary court action and recommended the reform of the present prison labor system, under which prisoners, in many cases, compete with contractors.

Mr. C. E. Eveler of Santa Ana, Calif., and Mr. Richard Hopkins of Albany, N. Y., were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the association's engineering division. Mr. W. L. Wimmer of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. A. K. Bantley of Milwaukee, Wis., were elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the builders' division.

Coöperative Bank Project Opposed

The legislative bill proposing the establishment of a central coöperative bank in Massachusetts met with strong opposition yesterday afternoon at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking. Such centralization of organization and cost of maintenance were deemed impractical by bankers and other financiers present.

There is not the urgent demand for such coöperative bank legislation as some people think, Mr. E. W. Baker of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank declared, and the constitutionality of such legislation was questioned by Mr. Theodore Eaton, attorney for the Wakefield Coöperative Bank and Mr. Henry S. Ormsby, attorney for both the Highland and the Roxbury Coöperative Banks.

Those favoring the adoption of the bill declared the central institution idea a necessity. Senator Conde Brodbine of Revere, chairman of the commission on coöperative banks, stated that the committee unanimously favored the bill. It is a protective measure in the interest of the people, he declared, and there is no group of banks in the State so strong as the coöperative banks. Thus they should be in a position, he said, to offset any false fear that might appear at any time.

Special Sailing To Russia Planned

Increasing importance of Soviet Russia as a goal of tourists is again seen in the decision of the Cunard Steamship Company to send a transatlantic passenger liner on a special direct sailing from New York to Leningrad. It is said to be the first such sailing and it will leave New York on June 1.

Steamship men say that an outstanding factor in the increased traffic to Russia is interest in the Five-Year Plan for industry in that country. Working out of this plan has prompted an increasing number of Americans to visit the country and see the transformation in process.

Mr. Charles C. Dacey, passenger manager of the Cunard Line in Boston, said that the Lancastria was expected to take several hundred college professors, teachers and students, in addition to business men and economists. Arrangements have been made with the Intourist, the Russian organization in charge of arranging tours for foreign visitors, to provide the Lancastria's passengers a wide variety of trips of varying lengths and at low rates, with capable guides, speaking both English and Russian.

SWAMPSCOTT PLANS NEW TOWN BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Jan. 22—This town plans a memorial building to do away with the antiquated Town Hall, which has been a subject for debate now for many years, as the different departments have far outgrown the building.

The planning board, which comprises Mr. George M. Glidden, chairman; Mr. Henry S. Baldwin, Mr. John R. Hurlburt, Mr. Herbert E. Ingalls and Mr. Ralph J. Curtis, has plans drawn for a civic group of buildings to be erected on the site of the present Town Hall.

Peace Enshrined in Arctic

COPY OF PEARY'S NORTH POLE FLAG
This Reproduction is Held by Pupils of The Principia From Japan, Germany, France, Canada and England.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A reproduction of Peary's north pole flag was recently presented to The Principia, St. Louis, Mo., by Mr. Frank A. Miller of Riverside, Calif., who has long been active in the cause of world peace.

When Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary reached the north pole April 6, 1909, he planted there a silk American flag which he had carried wrapped about his body on every one of his expeditions. He also raised the colors of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of which he was a member, the Navy League flag, and "The World's Ensign of Liberty and Peace," now known as the north pole flag, carrying a design of red, white, and blue on a field of white.

Fairs Report Better Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23—Notable progress in elevating standards and enriching programs of fairs was attested by reports of committee chairmen at the closing session of the Massachusetts Fairs Association convention today. Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher president of Massachusetts State College, told the association at the annual dinner last night that resourceful individuals and organizations are being made all the stronger by present trials. He said agriculture would derive benefit from having the courage and stamina to breast existing difficulties.

Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Commission of Agriculture, having put in a strenuous day trying to find a way out of the troublous milk problem expressed a belief that a solution is within sight. He said the obstacles had been reduced to two or three groups that probably could be brought to terms and that New England again would be in a way to mark an advance.

As chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee, Mr. Ralph H. Gaskill recalled the deep interest manifested in agriculture by the "Father of His Country." He therefore advocated that the fairs should join in the year's celebration in his honor.

SWEEPING INCREASE IN COLOMBIA'S TAXES

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sweeping taxation measures designed to relieve Colombia's financial distress were inaugurated yesterday.

All persons receiving an income of $200 or more yearly must file income tax returns. A $300 exemption will be allowed for each dependent. Stamp taxes on legal documents, money transfers, legal advertisements, customs ladings, steamship and aviation tickets and various official papers generally were increased.

Atwater Kent Fund Helps Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 23—The Atwater Kent Foundation, which has won renown for the musical fare it has set before radio listeners in recent years, is now devoting itself to the less conspicuous task of providing actual food, and fuel, too, for more than 3500 former employees of the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company. This relief plan was devised and put into practice six weeks ago.

The staff of the foundation has been augmented by former employees of the radio factory as well as by some experienced social service workers. It was said that record time is being made in bringing relief where is is needed. Aid is often given on the very day that the application is made.

After relief has been given to any family one of the social service workers calls personally to see that adequate measures have been taken. Weekly visits follow—even though some of the families needing help live many miles from the plant. The company has taken back 150 former employees this week. These workers will continue to receive relief until their first pay day.

Vivisection Plan At Rutgers Fought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 22—The New Jersey Vivisection Investigation Society, an anti-vivisection organization here, has protested to the State Department of Health, asking that Rutgers University be refused a license to engage in vivisection experimentation on animals for purposes of medical research. The university recently applied for the license.

"It is significant," the protest states, "that until it began to receive partial support from state funds, Rutgers did not countenance the practice of vivisection.

"To us the inference is clear that vivisection is not of sufficient importance to be supported by private endowments, but was to be used as a lever to pry from the state treasury additional funds."

12,000,000,000 New Washington Stamps Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Laurels of George Washington as the most pictured individual in world history will be pinned tighter during this year's commemoration of the bicentennial of his birth.

Disregarding the countless portraits being circulated for the celebrations extending from Feb. 22 through Thanksgiving Day, postage stamps alone will shade any runners-up.

The Postoffice Department estimates 12,000,000,000 of its commemorative stamps will be issued during 1932, each bearing a portrait of Washington and constituting in quantity the greatest anniversary issue in history.

If prepared in a continuous roll, one stamp wide, these gummed portraits would circle the globe at the equator 7½ times; if made into a single sheet, they would cover more than 1600 acres; if the sheets of 100 stamps each were piled on top of each other, the resulting column would extend more than 8½ miles. The paper alone, without gum or ink, will weigh 5700 tons; and the gum required to back them will weigh 3600 tons.

The familiar two-cent stamp of the current regular series, bearing the likeness of Washington taken from a bust by Houdon, has yielded by now 98,765,480 printed portraits.

The quantity is such that, with the bicentennial issue, there would be sufficient stamps to construct a paper copy of the Washington monument of one-fourth the cubic displacement of the stone shaft. Likenesses of Washington have been borne on United States postage since the first issue in 1847 and have been used on 54 different stamps.

SEVEN LAWYERS IMPLICATED IN ALLEGED FRAUD

Eleven Motor Insurance Cases Already Heard by Inquiry Board

Eleven cases implicating seven attorneys in fraudulent automobile insurance practices were brought before Atty. William H. Hitchcock, special commissioner, during the opening four days of hearings held by the investigating committee, of which Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield is chairman.

This evidence of the success of the committee's efforts to curb fraud in automobile claims has encouraged plans to make the committee a permanent body in order that the good results obtained may be perpetuated. Mr. Mansfield made these announcements yesterday to a group of officials meeting at the Parker House.

Among those present were Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and representatives of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, the National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Elevated Railway and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.

In connection with the 11 cases heard, during which 51 witnesses were summoned, the testimony has been practically completed and the first case nearly prepared for a report by the commissioner, Mr. Mansfield declared. The cases investigated thus far, he said, involve forgery, signing of blanks for a larger sum than the claimants were told to get, payments to bring cases to attorneys, and claims for alleged injuries by persons who were not involved in accidents.

Mr. Mansfield also reported complaints of a serious criminal nature which have been called to the attention of the Criminal Court and warrants requested. Indictments already have been obtained in some of these instances, he added.

"In the meantime, other cases are being prepared for investigation and presentation to the commissioner when those now under his scrutiny are exhausted," the chairman stated. "It is not planned that all of the cases against any particular attorney will necessarily be presented. When it is felt that sufficient evidence has been presented against any one attorney, the attention of the commissioner will be directed to other offenders."

Mr. Mansfield's committee was formed last July at the recommendation of the Governor.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

In the 30 days ended Jan. 15, 1932, holders of Cities Service Company common increased 5625 to 518,299, a gain of more than 70,000 for 1931.

Church of England Offers Communion To 'Old Catholics'

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A resolution proposing intercommunion between the Church of England and the Old Catholic churches of Europe was passed unanimously yesterday by the upper house of the Convocation of Canterbury.

In the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury, this is the first time in the history of the convocation that the Church of England has "formally and by resolution brought itself into a relation of communion with another church."

It was the Archbishop who put the question to a vote. The resolution originally was proposed by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The resolution provides that while intercommunion between the Church of England and the Old Catholic churches is permissible, "this does not require from either communion acceptance of all doctrinal opinion, sacramental devotion or liturgical characteristics of the other, but implies that each believes the other to hold the essentials of Christian faith."

The "Old Catholics" is the name which was assumed by members of the Roman Catholic Church who refused to accept the Vatican Council decision of 1870 regarding papal infallibility, and who set up a separate ecclesiastical organization.

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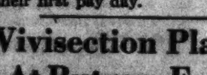

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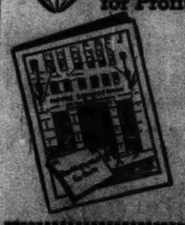

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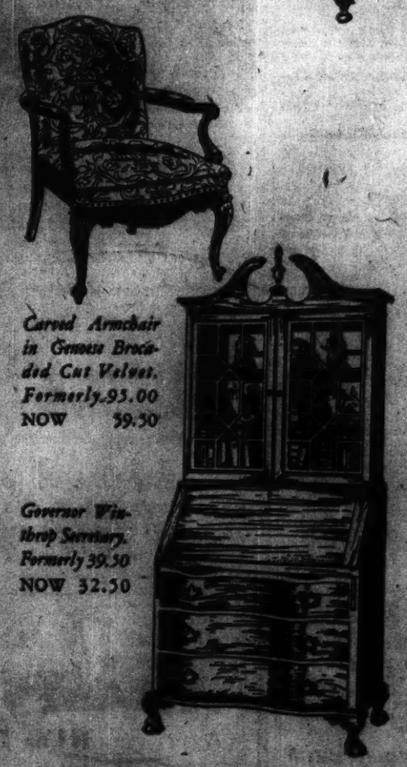

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REALTORS SET HIGH STANDARD OF APPRAISAL

Institute to Be Formed to Draft Plans Against Unsound Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22—A step of national importance in the protection of buyers and sellers of real estate was taken at the annual business meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here yesterday. Through formation of a professional society of real estate appraisers, machinery was set up aimed at elimination of unsound methods and unethical practices in appraisals.

Members of the association, which represents 600 real estate exchanges in the United States and Canada, hailed the act as the beginning of an undertaking which through the certification of qualified appraisers of real estate will advance to a scientific standard the estimation of values for making loans, the sale and purchase of real property and for other kinds of property transactions.

Mr. Philip W. Kniskern of New York, chairman of the special committee of the association which worked out the details of the plan, said that whatever else present conditions had shown, one of the benefits was the revelation that unsound appraisals, whether made in ignorance or intentionally, must give way to fair valuations. The organization is to be known as the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Addressing the round table on state tax expenditures, Mr. R. L. McKallip, chairman of the community research bureau of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board told how this city reduced its tax rate 10 per cent in four months. Pointing out that such a reduction in taxes, if spoken of in terms of the stock market, would mean an important extra dividend, Mr. McKallip, the new chairman of the state tax expenditures committee, explained that real estate board research groups can, by sitting with boards of county commissioners and other fiscal agencies, assist materially in reducing what he termed "dead wood" in governmental machinery.

State Senator J. R. Beckett of Indiana declared his state had no "tax situation" as known in many other states. Indiana, he said, has not been compelled to suspend or cease operation in a single function of government throughout its entire area, due to lack of money.

In the matter of outstanding indebtedness against all units of government, he related that while the assessed valuation of Indiana property is $5,100,000,000, the indebtedness amounts to $201,000,000, or 4 per cent.

He gave credit for this condition to the work of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, established in 1919, whose functions have generally been praised by conferences on taxation problems.

faults," Judge Allen added. "We have to dare to grant the contribution of other nations to the race. We have to dare to admit the right of other races to settle their problems in their own way. We have to dare to join the World Court. We have to dare to join the other nations in disarming. What reason is there why America should not accept from the major powers the proposition of a one-year holiday or a five-year holiday in building battleships, or accept an honest proposition for a 50 per cent reduction in expenditure, except that we are afraid?"

War Is Out of Date

"The institution of war is out of date, is barbarous, is unjust and is outrageously expensive," said Miss Ruth Morgan, first vice-chairman of the national committee. "We realize the beautiful virtues of courage and unselfishness that war has developed. We recognize and we bow before the superb sacrificial altars on which youth has laid down its hopes, its life, and alas, its ideals, in the sacred cause of country.

"I suppose the profound difference that lies between us and the supporters of the old system is that we think we owe it to the courage and sacrifice of the men who made the supreme sacrifice to provide that no future generation shall ever be asked to make the same sacrifice to settle their countries' differences. It is the war method which is the cause of war. Probably the most startling and encouraging comment upon this point of view is that a poll taken in 74 colleges showed an overwhelming percentage of students for reduction of armaments on an international basis and a very appreciable percentage for the leadership of the United States in the matter."

Messages from several Governors were read by junior delegates in a conference presided over by Mrs. Albert Lytle Dean of White Plains, N. Y., and today the juniors will have a conference of their own with speakers on some of the topics which the main convention has been discussing during the week.

Decline in Free Speech Declared To Be Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22—Free speech, which includes freedom to write and publish, is bound to decline, said Mr. Bruce Bliven, writer and managing editor of the New Republic, in an address at Yale University last night.

Speaking on the Block Foundation, established at Yale by Paul Block to "promote studies leading to a better understanding of the press as a political factor and its relations to the public," Mr. Bliven said that while "everybody talks about free speech, nobody really wants it or does anything to insure its perpetuation."

"My thesis can be simply stated," Mr. Bliven said. "It is, first, that free speech (under which I bundle together freedom to think, to talk, to write and to publish) is a modern invention. Its recognition as a general right dates back no further than a couple of centuries or so. Second, that even when conditions are at their best, we have very much less freedom than we complacently and ignorantly suppose, and third, that free speech is on its way out—that year by year it is dwindling and that a century hence it will probably again have been reduced to the vanishing point.

"Even if we consider freedom in its lowest terms, meaning the right of the individual to express his political views, we see the world today more completely muzzled than it has been in peace times for many generations. One hundred and sixty million Russians are not permitted free political discussion. Neither are 40,000,000 Italians. Three hundred and fifty million Indians are censored and so are 65,000,000 Japanese. Indeed, there are serious restrictions almost everywhere throughout the world except in the British Empire, the United States, and a few countries which are comparatively small and unimportant. Even in England and our own country, which stand at the top of the list, there are grave reservations."

munities. Although the adoption of

Women Make Arms Issue Major Concern

(Continued from Page 1)

with a view to presenting all sides of questions dealing with peace.

The "red herrings" which are thickly bestrewn along the path of the peacemakers were deplored at the closing session by Mrs. Catt, who urged the women not to become unduly agitated over any single phase of international relations but to adhere to the main task of building peace by which all the minor problems eventually would be settled.

Unless the United States makes the offer, the world will not disarm, said Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court. She declared that common sense and trust in spiritual force is what will bring peace and said that "the spiritual forces of the world have never yet been tapped."

"We have to dare to concede our

CURFEW STILL RINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The example of the Boone city officials in enacting a curfew ordinance requiring children to keep off the streets after 9 o'clock at night or pay a fine of $5 might be followed by the authorities in other towns and cities with profit to the children and the com-

such an ordinance is very unusual in these modern times, curfew observance is not new in North Carolina.

For generations the town bell in Ye Olde Market House, in the center of Fayetteville, has been ringing out curfew at 9 o'clock at night. At one time it was the signal for the Negro slaves to turn into their quarters to avoid arrest, but since the war between the states the ringing of the bell at 9 o'clock has been the signal for the children to come in.

Cut in Expenditure Urged by Governor Of South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

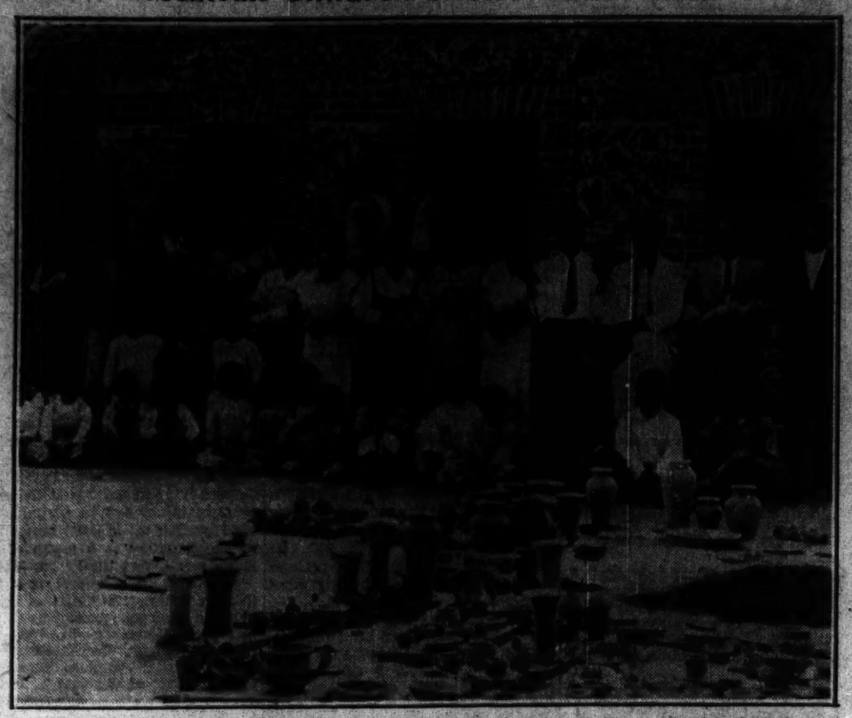
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Immediate reductions of public expenditures and elimination of worthless functions, was urged by Gov. I. C. Blackwood in his annual message to the General Assembly, as the only practical step for restoring the State's economic stability.

"The people of the State are burdened by taxes and depressed by general conditions," the chief executive said, "and there is in this hour of necessity much opportunity for courageous endurance and heroic achievement. The South Carolinian who sulks in his tent or traffics in personal or political expediencies at this hour should be known of all men as unworthy of public trust and public honor.

"If we, as South Carolinians representing South Carolina, will commandeer the resources of thought and power that are at our disposal, submerging other purposes and designs, we can weather the storm and emerge from our apparently overwhelming difficulties a stronger and happier people, and enjoy the assurance that South Carolina is a greater State and more secure in her fundamental wealth and grandeur."

Among the major issues the Governor urged the legislative body to give its prompt and serious attention were the cotton acreage restriction bill and a liberal discount to taxpayers for advance payments.

Mexican Children Revive Native Arts



RURAL SCHOOLS ENCOURAGE OLD HANDICRAFTS

Top—Mexico Always Has Been Noted for Its Native Pottery. In the Ancient Incan and Mayan Eras the Art Was Practiced Generally and With Original Designs Not Seen Elsewhere. Picture Shows How Children in the Rural Schools of Present-Day Mexico Are Reviving the Old Work. Bottom—Here Are Original Designs and Ornamentations on the Wall of a Poultry Yard Drawn by the Mexican Boy in the Picture.

Invasion of Foreign Trinkets Menaces Mexican Handicrafts

Corruption of Pure Indian Structural Culture Actually Began With Spanish Conquest—Machine Age Adds to Flood of Cheap Goods

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexican handicrafts are said to be retreating before the advance of commerce.

Two reasons are suggested: machine-made products and cheap goods. Gaudy trinkets fashioned after European patterns and tin cans replacing the old water gourds are finding their way to the shops and the Indian villages, changing the artistry of the people. For the moment, century-old crafts fade to the background.

Pure Mexican art, it should be remembered, began years ago. Antedating the coming of Cortés, it even antedated any known period in Mexican history. Up to 1519 Indian villages with their arts and crafts had thriven and disappeared, each leaving designs and patterns to be interpreted by the Indians of generations to follow.

It was Cortés, so far as historians know, who changed the trend of Mexican art from "the pure to the popular." With him came priests to spread the handicrafts of Spain; a subtle influence, an influence laying a foundation for the commercialized, popular art of today.

Native Art Corrupted

Time went on and the Spaniards cunningly forced their designs upon the natives until, loath to do so, the Mexicans accepted—what they did not understand and copied the crafts of their conquerors. This led to the adoption of Italian, French, English and Chinese elements.

More years passed, then Spanish influence gradually waned and other European influences crossed the ocean. The revolution, separating the new and the old Spains, occurred. Finally, Francisco Madero, rousing the Indians of the mountains and plateaus, led them from under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, the President. He freed Mexico. That was in 1910. But he could not free the arts.

Years and years of influence, twisting, turning, upsetting and ever changing the old and new, had divided the pure from the commercial, until what remained was a veneered imitation of something once Indian. For years the ruling class, small groups compared to the 4,000,000 indigenous Indians and the millions of mestizos, had held sway over things artistic, as well as commercial.

Seeks New Freedom

As it was in 1910, it is today—Mexico finds itself groping for the freedom that centuries-old oppression has withheld. This time it is the freedom from poverty rather than from tyranny. Perhaps never has the nation, as a whole, looked more eagerly to the foreigner. Welcome is the tourist or traveler who crosses the border and journeys inland along the highways. "Trade—trade first, last and always," is the nation's slogan.

It is a trade holding two hopes; the cultural and the economic. Economic, through its dollars; cultural, through the possible refined conceptions of educated tourists. For, while the dollars that flow across the Rio Grande may help restore peace and happiness, it must be the finer conception of art that will weigh and find wanting the cheap, gaudy imitations of these handicrafts; outgrowths of what once were the just pride of the Mexican nation.

Gold discriminately spent for art discriminately fashioned can restore Mexico to its place in the sun; the place of a nation with artcrafts—pure and artistic.

Easier Way to Get Bread and Butter Is Murray's Quest

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Gov. William H. Murray, of Oklahoma, in a public address here last night, said his speaking tour of the Southeast is to help find an easier way to get bread, butter and beans in private life and more intelligence and backbone in public life.

Governor Murray appeared here under joint auspices of the Coöperative Community Association and the Labor Temple Union.

Refraining from mention of his possible candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, as well as the matter of prohibition, he did strike at the Hoover Administration in his flaying of big business and its tools.

Governor Murray cited Alexander Hamilton as a great financier, but a failure as a statesman. "In fact," he said, "I do not know of more than five very great statesmen. The statesman thinks for the future, while the financier, in most cases, is looking for quick returns. We have had good rulers and good leaders, but few good statesmen."

SPRING MARKS TOWN SEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 22—A spring near here which was one of the chief reservoirs of Indians on their journeys from Manhattan to the upper reaches of the Hudson River, as they followed the trail which is now the Albany Post Road, will be portrayed on the first official seal of the town of Poughkeepsie, following a decision by the municipal government.

Sponge Is Ready for Debt Slate

Europe Rallies to Call for Action to End Tangle of War's Toll on Trade and Finance

(Continued from Page 1)

to take the risk of forgoing German payments without assurances of subsequent American action.

Many apparently inspired messages appear here representing the United States as willing to reconsider the whole matter of international indebtedness. But they are followed by warnings that if they are taken literally and policy based upon them, Europe may subsequently find itself disappointed. Unofficial promises and unauthorized prognostications may be misleading and ensnare Europe.

There is certainly strong feeling in Italy and France and even England that if reparations break down, European debt payments will also break down inevitably. These two sets of payments are now thought of as inseparable. What happens to one must happen to the other. It may happen by default or by consent.

Contracts Are Contracts

But it is hoped that all-round arrangement can be effected. Neither simple cancellation nor mere repudiation is considered a desirable course. Contracts are contracts and if they are to be broken unilaterally, confidence in all international engagements will be destroyed. That would be disastrous for the whole world. After all, relations between countries are based upon the presumed sanctity of signed treaties.

Therefore, though it is believed allied payments will be possible if German payments prove impossible, it is not yet seen how an arrangement can be made within the framework of the international conventions. It is for this reason that postponement of the Lausanne conference was decided upon. Within the next few months, it is urged a plan acceptable to all should be worked out.

The allies are not due to resume payments to the United States until December and therefore a brief extension of the moratorium to Germany and postponement until the matter can be further negotiated is held to suffice.

This kind of postponement is not really postponement. It is rather an attempt to get to closer grips with the situation with a view to speedy settlement. Real postponement on the other hand would be a more or less long extension of the moratorium by two, three or five years. That would be shelving the problem. Whereas to give oneself time to solve it would be truly tackling the problem.

At least these are the arguments which are used and to a surprising extent accepted in Europe. As for the other third of German payments which chiefly goes to France, there are proposals which would have the effect of obliterating it. Among these proposals is that of commercialization of a portion of the debt which would forever take it from the sphere of politics. It remains to be seen how far such proposals are practicable. The point is that there are ways of dealing with this balance which would remove it from the region of controversy.

In short, there is only one snag and that is the American response to intimations which, it cannot be disguised, throw the burden of settlement on the United States. Perhaps Europe is not sufficiently conscious of this enormous difficulty, but in considering the case from the European angle an observer is bound to put it plainly that the problem of international indebtedness is being put up to the United States.

Woman Is Named Master Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22—Mrs. J. E. Hoopes of Muscatine has received a "Master Farmer" designation among 10 farmers to be thus honored by Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, farm magazine, for proficency in agriculture, excellence in home life and activity in community welfare.

According to Mr. Henry Wallace, the editor, Mrs. Hoopes is the first woman Master Farmer in the corn belt and South, and probably in the nation.

Mrs. Hoopes, who is 70 years of age, specializes in growing garden seeds such as tomatoes asparagus, melons and other vine crops and is an outstanding leader in that industry and in the Iowa Vegetable Growers' Association. She also is active in other farm organizations, and in church and community affairs.

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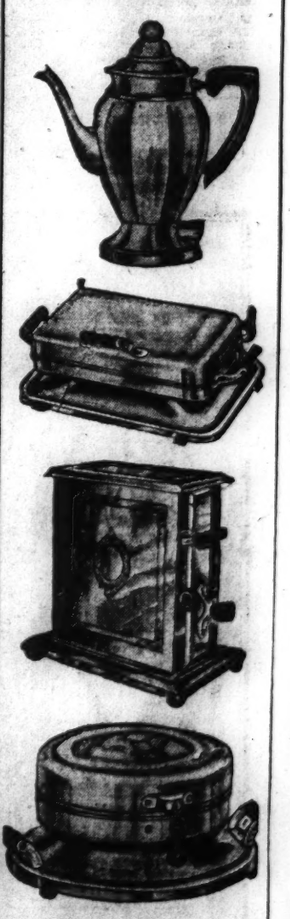
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HOUSE DEFEATS MOVE TO SLASH FEDERAL WAGES

Rejects Rider to Farm Bill to That End—Start at Top, Is the Sentiment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — Congress is going to cut its own salaries before it applies economy to the vast network of government clerks and employees throughout the United States. This became apparent here today following the failure of Representative Will R. Wood (R.) of Indiana to secure a special rule for applying a salary cut rider to the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill now before the House.

General sentiment is that members of Congress are in a poor position to reduce the pay of government workers receiving much less than they themselves are getting until they have set an example by reducing their own compensation. It is expected, therefore, that Mr. Wood will now defer his move to cut government salaries generally until there has been a definite vote on congressional salaries.

This would come up in connection with the legislative appropriation bill scheduled for consideration in the near future. If such action is taken at that time leaders of the economy movement contemplate a subsequent act reducing all salaries down as far as the $2000 a year class. None of the various proposed schedules goes below that figure.

Meanwhile many members of Congress during yesterday's House debate opposed the entire salary cut movement on the ground that government workers are already underpaid and that such action would set a dangerous precedent for the entire country.

Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, in opposition declared the morale of federal workers had already been undermined by the agitation in congressional circles.

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.) of Texas declaring that $3000 a year salaries are absolutely the lowest which should be touched by the proposed cuts, advocated starting cuts with the President and going to the lower incomes only as a last resort.

The proposal was criticized by Representative John J. Boylan (D.) of New York. He said it would be unwise from an economic standpoint to reduce the salaries of federal employees "because by doing this you would immediately reduce their purchasing power."

Two programs for reductions are generally being considered. The one by Mr. Wood and another previously advanced by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. Mr. Wood's program calls for 10 per cent reduction on all salaries above $5000 and 5 per cent on those between $2000 and $5000.

Senator Borah's plan, calculated to save the Government between $200,000,000 and $225,000,000 per year, would reduce salaries between $5000 and $7000 by 5 per cent; those between $7000 and $10,000 by 10 per cent; and all above $10,000, which would include members of Congress and the Cabinet, by 20 per cent.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

C. Leroy Lyon, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Katherine J. Watson, Greenwich, Conn.
Charles M. Bellamy, Seattle, Wash.
Marie A. Gross, Putnam, Conn.
Bradford Gross, Putnam, Conn.
Meyer Norden, Chicago, Ill.

Automobiles Keep Off

BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) WATERING PLACE FOR HORSES

Alabama City Keeps Its Horse Troughs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Although it is the automobile age and horses are becoming more and more rare, the city of Birmingham still maintains a half dozen public watering places where a dobbin may quench its thirst, a recent report shows. During the last fiscal year the city spent $64.74 for maintenance of these fountains.

The commissioner, whose department keeps up the watering places, says they will be in service for many years although the number has been reduced considerably in the last 10 or 15 years. In 1920 there were 14 drinking fountains maintained for livestock. In 1910 the city spent $337.77 for the maintenance of watering places.

In contrast to the half dozen drinking places for horses, 140 filling stations for automobiles are maintained in the city, according to the latest directory.

World Conference On Tariff Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

reached headline proportions today upon its becoming known that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, had canceled his intended visit to Paris to discuss reparations with Premier Laval, that Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, had given up intention of starting for Geneva tomorrow to attend the League Council meeting, and that Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, had found himself unable to attend last night's public dinner at Southampton.

Conservative and Liberal ministers met separately last night after the Cabinet had sat 4½ hours, also a significant happening.

The immediate question is to reduce the adverse balance of trade. Here there has always been a conflict of opinion between protectionist and free trade ministers, the Liberal members of the Cabinet and especially Sir Donald MacLean and Lord Snowden, holding views greatly at variance with those of the Conservative majority, led by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.

The clash of opinion has come to a test over the report of the cabinet tariff committee. The majority of this body is understood to recommend the immediate imposition of a flat-rate tariff of from 10 to 15 per cent, covering a wide range of articles, to be followed later by a higher and selective tariff upon a more limited series of imports. The objective of immediate flat-rate tariffs is to raise revenue and check redundant imports; that of the selective tariffs is not only to go further in the same direction but also to introduce an effective system for the protection of British industry and to enable preference to be given to overseas member states in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This second tariff, as now proposed, would not take effect until the whole range of dutiable goods has been reviewed by a non-political expert commission, instructed to distinguish between essential and non-essential imports. Both these tariffs would be at first additional to special import taxes imposed under the Abnormal Imports Act of 1931.

Meanwhile there was announced today a small duty upon imported tomatoes.

WESTERN FARMS SHOW INCREASE IN CONVENIENCES

Improvements in Decade Include Electricity, Motors and Running Water

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Farm incomes may have decreased and the value of agricultural commodities be lower than for many years, but this condition has not prevented western farmers from enjoying an increased number of modern comforts and conveniences, some of which are fast becoming necessities.

When dusk falls upon desert and plain, the lights that blink on in 1932 are not so apt to be from oil and wick as they were in 1920. Electric lights have come into their own, and are rapidly being adopted by the western farmer, statistics released by the bureau of the census reveal. Other improvements are increased motorization and running water in farm dwellings.

There were 1,049,301 tractors, trucks and automobiles on farms of the 12 western States in 1930, an increase of more than 100 per cent since 1920, and a factor that did much to shorten the distance between home and town, farm and shipping point.

The census revealed that 84 per cent of all farms in this area had automobiles; 18 per cent used trucks, and 13.9 per cent operated tractors. In the previous census year, only 33 per cent of the farmers owned automobiles, 2.5 per cent had trucks, and but 4.5 per cent operated tractors.

In California, the percentage of farmers using automotive equipment was even higher, with 76.8 per cent of the farmers owning automobiles, 20.3 per cent reporting trucks, and 27.6 per cent using tractors.

California farmers also led in abandoning the "old oaken bucket" for modern water systems. In 1930, 72 per cent of the farmhouses in that State had water piped into them. Ten years ago only 56 per cent had this facility. As this percentage is exceeded only by that of three other states — New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts—and since only 15.8 per cent of the nation's rural homes have running water, California farmers might be considered more enterprising in this connection than their contemporaries.

Forty per cent of western farms had running water and with the exception of New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana, all of the western states were above the national average in this respect.

California farmers paid one-third of the electric power bill of American agriculture in 1930, according to the census reports. Of the $46,483,885 received by power companies in the United States for electricity used on the farm, the growers of the "Golden State" contributed $15,439,041.

The western states, as a whole, paid $30,870,427 as a power bill of which, as has been mentioned, the larger portion came from California. Only four states, however—Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico—had fewer than the national average of farm dwellings wired for electricity. The remaining states were well above this average which was set at 13.4 per cent. The federal report shows that 69.3 per cent of all California farm dwellings were wired for electricity—a larger percentage than in any other State.

Rural subscribers to telephone exchanges also increased, and in this respect, California lagged behind most of the other western states. There were 174,709 rural telephones in use during 1930, enough to equip 34.5 per cent of all farms with this facility.

Preparing the Ground for Prosperity

POWER FARMING IN CALIFORNIA
Tractor Cultivating an Orchard at Watsonville.

Furniture Shown In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C., Jan. 22—Marked by a large attendance and increasing optimism, the midwinter Southern Furniture Exposition opened here Jan. 18, to continue for a period of two weeks.

A glance at the display reveals a preponderance of low-priced merchandise, with many innovations in styles. Particularly noticeable is the trend toward the borax pattern, with its large turnings and "curlecues." Mahogany and walnut continue in high favor.

New to the market this year is the rug exposition, to which an entire floor is devoted. In addition to rugs there are on display complete lines of draperies, linoleum carpets and various accessories, 14 states being represented. A feature of one of the North Carolina displays is a cedar chest, made in Eklin, said to contain more than 34,000 individual pieces of wood.

CONGRESS INVITES HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Congress today sent a formal invitation to President Hoover to address it in joint session on Feb. 22, the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington. The House resolution extending the invitation was adopted by the Senate today without debate.

Hoover Gets Full Support of G.O.P. Committee in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Ohio Republican State Central Committee yesterday indorsed President Hoover for a second term in the White House and gave him what is virtually a free hand in selection of candidates for delegates to the Chicago national convention.

Overwhelming Hoover sentiment among committee members was evidenced by the fact that but two of the 40 votes were cast in opposition to the Hoover proposal, which is construed as insuring the President a solid delegation from Ohio.

Mr. Fred W. Warner, of Marion, former state chairman, a leader of the faction that supported the candidacy of the late United States Senator Frank B. Willis in the contest with Hoover for Ohio's delegation four years ago, led the fight against the President today. He was openly supported by Mr. Gomer Jones, of Gallipolis, committeeman from the Eleventh District.

After the committee tabled Mr. Warner's motion to block selection of delegation candidates by leaving their selection to district and county organizations, the committee adopted the motion of Mr. Fred Weaver of Lancaster to accord the President's campaign manager the right of selecting candidates.

HOOVER PORTRAIT PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—A portrait of President Hoover is to be painted by Mr. Joseph Segall of California, according to a White House announcement. The portrait will later become the property of Stanford University, California. Mr. Segal, painted portraits of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, not long ago.

Dry League Bans Referendum Plan, Barton Declares

GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 22 (AP)—Neither the Anti-Saloon League nor any other temperance and prohibition organization will give countenance to a prohibition referendum, Dr. A. J. Barton of Wilmington, chairman of the national organization's executive committee, declared here yesterday in an address at the sixteenth biennial convention of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. Barton's declaration was made in answer to recent dispatches quoting Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, of Philadelphia, recently elected head of the national Anti-Saloon League, as seeing no objection to a prohibition referendum if the vote is confined to the separate states and not made nation-wide.

Caustic reference was made in Dr. Barton's address to a letter of congratulation addressed by Mr. Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, to Bishop Richardson on "Your pleas for a referendum by the states."

"I am sure Bishop Richardson was misunderstood and misquoted," asserted Dr. Barton. "Bishop Richardson is a new man in the national work of the league and inadvertently he might have used words which could have been misunderstood or distorted. At any rate, I am sure he is perfectly sound at heart on the principles and policies of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Curran has his labor for his pains in writing the bishop a letter of congratulation."

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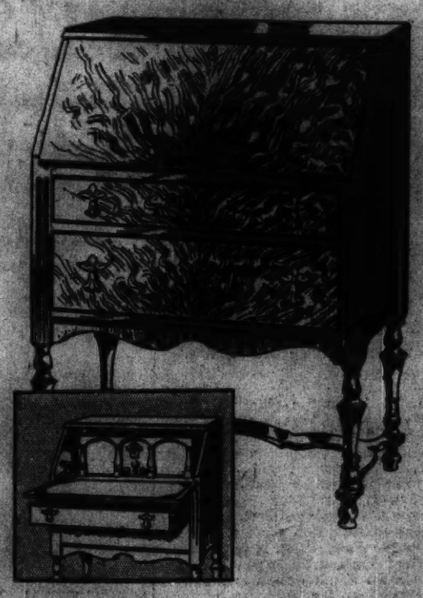

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS AND CRAFTS

Old Garments Acquire New Charm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN material is discarded which has no holes or badly worn spots, just so much value is thrown away, because any material which water will not injure can be dyed and redyed.

To gauge the possibilities of resuscitating old articles by this method, they should first be classified according to their materials. Good light—preferably daylight—is essential, for this examination requires most careful scrutiny of the quality and weave of the fabrics.

The results obtained by dyeing depend much on the preparation of the material before it is put in the dye bath. Materials differing in color must have the original color removed if the purpose is to have them match in shade after being redyed. But two articles which in the first place were of the same tone and one of which has become faded, often can be brought to the same tone by being simmered together a short time in soapsuds. Still a third process is possible: If the original color is in good condition it may be used as the basis of a new tone. For instance, a blue chiffon dress may be put through a cardinal wash in which the blue and red will mix together and produce a shade of plum. Black has a great variety of hues and off-color black materials may be made to match by first removing their original color and then redyeing them. All pieces intended for one garment should be basted together so that they can be handled as one article in the dye bath.

Fast Color

It is best to use nothing but a permanent dye when dark shades are desired. Soap dye made especially for use in the home does not stain the hands or the utensils. One does not, of course, rub the color on as if it were washing soap; it must be dissolved in water. The soapy content acts as a cleanser, but this it not its only function. It is a combination of oils which professional dyers use to keep the pores of the material open, thus permitting the deep penetration of dye into the fiber, which makes the color fast. When material is placed in water the pores contract, and without this soapy content to force them open, little more would be accomplished than painting the surface of the material with the color.

Tints and Dyes

A tint and a dye are two distinctly different things and each is needed in the home. A prepared powder tint, while the easiest coloring matter to use, is also the most impermanent. To make any dye—even a soap dye—fast both to light and moisture, it must be boiled. When complete fastness is not necessary, however, and where material is very delicate or boiling might cause shrinkage, brighter, deeper and more lasting colors may be produced when dye is used more as a tint than can be done with powdered tint. This more impermanent solution may be made by cutting and melting the cake of dye in the proportions of a half-cake to about a pint of water. It must then be strained through cheese cloth and a good tablespoonful of salt added. Diluted with adequate water it may be used as warm as the texture of the material will permit.

To dye satin or crêpe slippers, however, this solution should not be diluted. It should be kept at the boiling point and painted on evenly with a brush. Any surplus liquid should be blotted up with absorbent cotton and all rubbing avoided. The shoes must be on forms. This same method has been used satisfactorily to tint felt hats and even some straws, depending, of course, on the porosity of the straw.

Rayon can also be dyed with this soap dye. Some synthetic "silks" take color more readily than others, therefore tests should be made first on a sample. If it absorbs it easily, an ordinary dye bath is enough, but it must be kept below the boiling point. Should the rayon not take the color well, this material must be prepared by soaking it for an hour in a solution of one-part silicate of soda to two parts of hot water. A temperature just below the boiling point should be maintained, and the solution stirred occasionally to let it penetrate the folds. Rinse thoroughly, then dye according to the regular directions, constantly watching the temperature.

It is possible to produce subtle variations of tone by combining two or three standard colors, much as a painter mixes his paints. A warm autumn-brown can be given a white material (that from which the color has been removed is considered "white" material) by melting together one and one-third cakes of light brown, one cake of orange, one-quarter cake of scarlet, for each pound of the fabric dyed. The same colors in different proportions give a lovely red-rust shade. For this, use one-quarter cake of light brown, three-fourths of a cake of orange, three-eighths of a cake of scarlet.

Mixing Colors

In case a lighter shade is desired than that shown on the dye chart, less dye should be used in proportion to the weight of the material than is prescribed on the package, for intensity of color is governed by the ratio of dye to the weight of the fabric when dry. A scale of measure is part of the directions which come with each package, so the cutting off of the proper amount is not in the least complicated.

No special technique is required to mix colors, and it is one of the most interesting operations imaginable, giving play to originality and yielding rewards often in excess of expectations.

[This is the second article in a series of four articles on dyeing as a means of refreshing worn garments and in giving new interest to household necessaries. The first installment was published on Friday, Jan. 15. The subsequent articles will appear shortly upon this page.]

In This California Kitchen the High Tile Counter at the Right of the Illustration, Flanked by the Stove and the Double Sink, Makes a Most Convenient Operating Center in Preparing Meals.

A California Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY KITCHEN is a joy! And I am not a person whose interests are centered in the kitchen. My kitchen is a joy because it is so planned that the three meals a day may be prepared, served, and cleared away with so few steps, so little effort, that I find more hours for other appealing activities.

It is not a small kitchen. It is 17 feet long and 9 feet across, but a meal may be prepared taking scarcely a step in its U-shaped laboratory. Behind me there is room for the children to play without once interfering with the work, or for a house guest to sit and visit while I stand at the high tile counter, high enough so I do not need to stoop or bend as I make biscuits, finding the flour in a bin that opens on a door below, and the other ingredients at hand in the cupboard above. The bowls, too, can be reached from the ample cupboard space above the counter, the knives and cutters in the drawers before me, and then the pans can be taken from their place among the pots in the cupboard space below the counter. To my left is the double sink, to my right the stove. The biscuits go in the oven. The articles used are immediately washed and again on their shelves—and I have scarcely moved a step.

Vegetable Cooler

The vegetables are gathered from the slatted drawers in the cooler where the outer air has been blowing through them and keeping them fresh. A newspaper, taken from a drawer near the sink where a supply is kept, was laid on the counter and on it were peeled the vegetables. The sink was right there to wash them, the pots below the counter, the lids in the drawer by the stove. The paper of peelings was rolled and deposited down the covered chute in the tiled counter into the garbage can below. There is a second chute for cans and trash, and these are removed from the outside of the house.

At the double sink the dishes are washed, sprayed, drained. The pots are put in their place below at the right; the dishes are put away, as wiped, in the cupboards above the counter to the left of the "U" in which I stand.

When it is time to put up school lunches the children gather, on the left-hand counter, from the cooler and the ice box, the materials for sandwich fillings and the fruits. The bowls, knives and spoons to work with are just a reach behind me. Below this left-hand counter are drawers containing the wax paper, drawers of paper bags and strings, deeper drawers, lined with tin, where bread is found, and others with cake and cookies. Again the preparation is all done with few movements and steps.

For the Morning Meal

The adjoining breakfast room is part of the scheme. It might also be considered a butler's pantry and does serve me as such when using the dining room. In it by the kitchen door is the electric ice box. There is a serving counter with a cupboard above for the better dishes, and below are drawers and racks for linen. The round table before the window seats any number who happen to be with us for breakfast. The sun pours through leaves and blossoms, and we look out across the lawn to the wall covered with climbing roses. The table is cleared and set through the sliding doors above the counter in the kitchen. You remember that the dishes had been put away on these shelves directly from the drainer in the sink.

But it is not just because of the efficient arrangement of my kitchen that I love it. There are two other reasons: My children can be part of what is going on without interfering with my rapid movements and can do their bit in helping. The youngest is proud of his ability to sit at the stove and "make the toast."

The third reason for finding pleasure in this kitchen is that its color tone is simple and restful. The English linoleum on the floor is the same dark tone as the adjoining hardwood floors of the rest of the house, with just enough touch of purple and orange to give it life. The cabinetwork is a soft rich yellow; the walls several shades lighter in tone. Two-inch glazed hexagon tiles of deep cream make the counters, the same color being used for the tile work of the walls in back of them, broken only by a border with an occasional water lily medallion.

Repeating the soft orange in the floors are the curtains at the windows, framing to the east the happy garden and hills beyond and bringing in to us at our work a consciousness of the green out-of-doors. Or, at the close of day, as the biscuits are coming out of the oven, we have pouring through the west window, over the counter, where sits a green bowl of nasturtiums, the glow of the sunset over the Pacific Ocean.

H. K.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO BEGIN to start to get ready to go, seems like a sentence unnecessarily redundant with verbs, but it has within it the secret of unhurried activity and tranquil and efficient accomplishment, as well as increased leisure.

Transpose the sentence and start with "to go," as did the woman who said, "Now I will bake a cake," and so she placed in a cold oven an empty cake tin, and at once the importance of the first words of the sentence are obvious.

If this woman had been following the correct order of procedure, she would have begun by first deciding what kind of a cake she wished to make. Perhaps she would have read several of her favorite recipes and reached her decision according to the materials which she had in the larder. If a well-liked recipe called for three eggs and she felt that the food budget for that week did not justify the use of so many eggs, she would have found one of the satisfactory one egg recipes.

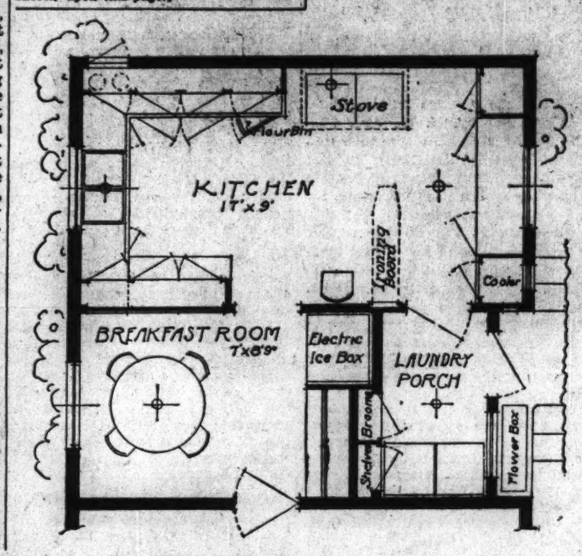
* * *

Having reached her decision, she would have assembled the tools and ingredients, turned the heat onto the oven, if she were not using one that was already heated, and then, with flour sifted once, measuring cups and spoons, and everything she would need at hand, she would have been ready "to go." And what fun it is to view all required utensils and products within easy reach and then be able to go unhindered and rapidly to our goal! It gives one exactly the same sense of power that a business man must experience when his opened mail is laid before him and he is ready to make swift decisions, and without leaving his desk, to direct stupendous affairs.

A home economics teacher once told her pupils that the first step they took after they had sifted the flour for a cake should be to the oven with the batter in the tin. In other words, they should have the process so well thought out that everything they were going to use would be within reach when they were ready to start the task.

* * *

Making a cake is but a homely illustration of the adage "Well begun is half done." It is a truth never questioned in making the larger decisions of life. With those we always count and recount methods, equipment, preparations, or whatever it may be. An adequate education is but beginning to start to get ready to go. But in the smaller tasks which make up our daily experience we sometimes lose time when we think we are saving it. It is time well spent to take a half hour each morning to systematize our day; to look through the ice chest and cupboard before sending a grocery order; to hang out the hours of the day one by one in the fresh breeze and sunshine of a new beginning, and then to give to each of them their full measure of work and play, or service and comradeship, knowing that the day will be well spent because it is well begun.



Some New Ideas in Pottery

A NEW color, a warm, yet delicate shade of pink, is now being produced at the Newport Pottery, Burslem, Eng. It is called the "damask rose." It makes a good background for fruit and floral designs. Among the best patterns is "autumn leaves," brown and gold chestnut foliage that strikes the right note in every home, whether furnished in an antique or modern way. There are many novelties, such as quaint vases made in the shape of fish, the holes for the flower stems being made along the ridge; and amusing little hen-and-chicken cruets that look cheerful and happy on the table.

The "inspiration" ware has many new additions. This matt glaze reproduces the Egyptian scarab-blue; the latest designs include knights on horseback, and interesting castles with mountains in the background, and other scenic effects.

Those who prefer a free and natural design to formal decoration will like the "marigold" pattern, which has a blue background. On the other hand, those who admire bright contrasting colors in striking or geometric shapes, will favor Latona ware and other bizarre forms. Then there is a mauve-blue, mosaic pattern, the delphinium, that looks well on dark oak. The "sunshine" ware has gay blue and yellow flowers peeping through green leaflets.

One of the most novel ideas is the "ravel," based on satin stitch. In order that the same scheme may be carried out in embroidery on the teacloth, a paper transfer accompanies each set. The idea of the pottery and cloth matching is a harmonious one.

There are also many new designs in Royal Staffordshire porcelain, made in Burslem, among the most pleasing being the pale water lily pattern in pink, green and blue. The hydrangea, tulip and almond blossom are simple but effective.

There are several practical novelties in this porcelain, such as a milk-horn with a cover. The latter, when removed, forms the saucer. A flat-bottomed sandwich plate which facilitates breadcutting, is another.

The newest color is peach bloom. The satin stitch design is much in evidence, and a costume pattern, Darby and Joan, the figures being cleverly devised. The nursery sets are altogether charming, and help to make the right atmosphere.

A Novel Morning Set From Newport Pottery, Burslem, Eng. The Decoration Is Based on Satin Stitch in Green and Orange.

A Successful Bed-Living Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a room must serve as both living room and bedroom, it is likely to disclose its double purpose; or, succeeding in its attempt to appear as a living room only, it is very likely to cause its owner great inconvenience in providing for its use as a bedroom.

One young woman, who had been clinging to the typical bedroom because of its convenience, found it necessary to turn her room into an office or living room where people could be interviewed, and a very happy solution was achieved without a great outlay of money.

First of all, it was decided that nothing which hinted of a bedroom could find a place in the new room, and this rule was strictly adhered to. Not even a picture or lamp could remain, if not of correct type. Taking account of furnishings on hand, it was found that the rug, desk and its chair, bookshelves and Windsor rocker were suitable for a living room.

A wall paper of appropriate design at once changed the character of the room. A member of the family was glad to take the four-post bed and the bureau in exchange for a day-bed and a large armchair. A tapestry couch cover was purchased for the day-bed, so that when retiring time came around the bed could be made ready for occupancy by simply removing the cover. During the summer months linen crash was used. The window drapes were dyed to match the new color scheme.

The one extravagance was a highboy, which provided plenty of drawer space, and also added a note of dignity. But the room still lacked dressing facilities. A mirror was hung on the inside of the closet door and underneath it a shelf was built to hold toilet articles. This "closet dressing table" has proved extremely satisfactory.

The shelf, which is held in place by a pair of brackets, is 18 inches wide, leaving 3 inches to the edge of the door on either side, and extends 6 inches. A strip 2¼ inches high around the edge of the shelf prevents articles from falling off as the door is swung. The whole is neatly varnished to match the door.

A year has elapsed since the change was made, and the year's use has proved that it is possible to have a very pleasant living room—one giving no evidence of being anything but a living room, yet which may, by the simple removal of a cover and the opening of a closet door, serve adequately as a sleeping and dressing room.

Cinnamon Toast

Melt a sufficient supply of butter and add to it enough brown sugar to make a smooth paste. Add cinnamon to taste. Spread it on raisin bread and place this in a baking pan in the oven to remain until the bread is toasted.

UTILIZING ONE'S HOBBIES

Sports motifs of felt are used on blouses, sweaters and jacquettes. The figures should be stitched on invisibly. The figures may measure in height from two to nine inches, according to one's taste.

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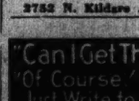

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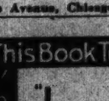

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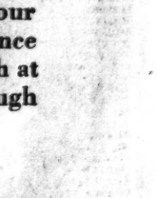

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THE HOME FORUM

Essaying an Essay

THERE are about two ways of writing an essay. I use the word about as a precautionary measure, for there are those who claim forty as the exact number, and I have no desire to provoke controversy. There are others also, I believe, who accept Bacon's definition of an essay as "dispersed meditations," and regard such dispersals as essayistic methods limited only by the number and variety of meditators. I have no quarrel with these Baconian followers. In fact, there is much to be said in favor of Bacon's definition, but unfortunately I am not the one to say it. So far, my experience has taught me that there are only two ways of writing an essay. One is the direct method, and the other is the dawdling method.

The direct method is first to capture the title and, with a firm pencil, transfer it to the writing pad without a moment's hesitation. Having seated it there solidly, underscored with two heavy black lines to prevent its escape, the essayist with one wary eye on the title and the other on his pencil proceeds to draw from the title (much as the spinner draws the thread from his distaff) inspired, descriptive, informative words, words and still more words, until the patient title can furnish no more. Mark you, there are no breaks in the thread, no knots or tangles, no waiting for words, no forgetting quotations, just straight writing from title-seating to finish. That's what I call the direct method. And how smoothly such an essay runs, how readable it is, how unnecessary it has been to go back and revise. It is a fine method, this direct one, a commendable method, one that every essayist should use despite of, or in addition to, the forty other alleged methods.

* * *

I've never used this direct method myself. Not because I have not desired to do so. Indeed, I have tried and tried; but, even after getting my captive title firmly seated, my unwary gaze has always wandered, my pencil has dawdled, and often the two black lines beneath the title have not been sufficiently vigilant. To me, therefore, the dawdling method alone remains practical. Perhaps I should not have said "practical," for many believe dawdling to be most impracticable. And perhaps they are right, or perhaps by "dawdling" they mean something different from what I mean.

Now, for instance, I begin by choosing a title for my essay. Wait a moment; that is not the first thing I do. I begin by selecting a lead pencil, a soft lead pencil; then I look out of the window. There are tiled roofs and chimney-pots across the street; but my chambers are slightly higher, and it requires but feeble effort to ignore the tiles and chimneys and bring my gaze to rest on the trees and turf of Hyde Park just beyond, where the waters of the Serpentine glint silvery when the leaves are fallen and the view disclosed.

As I gaze, the bare trees suggest something to me. I turn the idea round and round, synchronizing the circulatory movement with the turning of my pencil between my teeth. There is quite a groove worn in the soft cedar before the title to my essay is chosen, but finally the sharpened end of the pencil spreads the title out upon the pad and scores two heavy black lines beneath. It is: "A WINTER WOODLAND WALK."

For a few moments I gaze at the title appreciatively. I like its alliteration. I utter it aloud—several times. It falls "trippingly on the tongue." I am rather pleased with myself for having evolved such an euphonious title. I underscore it again with a heavier line. So far, so good.

* * *

With my pencil again between my teeth I rise from my desk and have another look out of the window. There is a movement on the tiles of a house just opposite. A black cat is slowly and surefootedly making its way toward the peak of the roof. I watch breathlessly. Why do black cats walk across tiled roofs? And why do they never seem out of place there? The eye, even the artistic eye, is not offended. In some strange way, the tiles and the feline promenader seem made for each other, and one's only feeling is a mild curiosity as to why it should be so. Now, if it were a dog—there, the cat has disappeared over the ridge. And, strangely enough, with the feline disappearance, comes the opening paragraph of my essay. I turn to my desk and pad and write it down—after an interval. Part of the paragraph is a quotation, and with poised pencil I become conscious that a portion of the quotation is missing from my memory. I know it is from Shakespeare and contrasts the turmoil of the court with the enjoyment of a quiet walk. I move over to my bookshelves, where the search for the quotation is a prolonged one. There is a convenient easy chair just beneath the shelves, and the marked passages in the old volume of Shakespeare are reminiscently interesting. I remember that I rather fancied myself as a declaimer of Shakespeare in those younger days. Here is the speech of Cassius to Brutus which begins: "Well, honor is the subject of my story." How well I remember spouting those lines when a school chum and I enacted the rôles together. And here is the speech of slap-dash Mercutio to Romeo, with certain words underscored for emphasis: "O, then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you"—and so on. There was little of the Mercutio build in me physically, but how I loved to quote his rollicking lines! And here is a passage from the "Merchant of Venice," which—however, I really must find that quotation. I stumble upon it finally. It is in "King Henry VI," not in "The Winter's Tale," as I had imagined, and reads:

"Who would live turmoiled in the court,
And may enjoy such quiet walks as these?"

With a slight sigh I lay the old, thumbed copy of Shakespeare aside, withdraw my reminiscent thought from Cassius and Mercutio, and amble over to my desk again. The "Winter Walk" really must be started.

The first paragraph with its quotation is set down, and my thoughts turn to those wintry woods through which I had so often made my way. I grasp my pencil firmly. It shall be the direct method from now on. No more dawdling; I have much to say about Winter Woodland Walks. And then I pause again. Shall the essay be descriptive or impressionistic? Shall I embody within it incidental happenings, or confine myself to "dispersed meditations," as Bacon would have it? And upon which of the alliterative words shall the stress of the essay rest, "Winter," "Woodland" or "Walk"? The pause lengthens as I "disperse meditations" at random, wandering from desk to window followed by the watchful eye of my terrier Rex who, snugly bedded in an easy chair, is waiting until that tiresome pencil is laid aside. The essay, I at length decide, shall be descriptive, interspersed with happenings and perhaps meditations—if my pencil doth so move me. And "Woodland" shall bear the stress.

* * *

Once more I pause. Incidental happenings. What may their nature be to incorporate themselves in an essay? For instance, I might tell about trails of small animals' footprints in the woodland snow which I often followed in the hope of seeing their owners; but never did but once, and he was a badger. At least, I think he was a badger. I shall have to consult my bookshelves about that. It will never do to have badgers making tracks in the snow if, as a matter of fact, they hibernate all winter. Essays to be informative must be strictly correct. Then I might tell about that pert gray squirrel who came and sat upon a log quite near by, and, while he munched an acorn, chattered to Rex. And how Rex listened, wagged his tail and grinned up at me. He was vastly amused. I asked Rex what the squirrel was saying, but he evaded an answer by bounding away to bark at an inoffensive cow gazing at us over a fence. I rather think that squirrel was making fun of me. And I might relate how he followed us from tree to tree for a long while, making derisive remarks which Rex refused to translate, although I am certain he understood perfectly.

As I recall the incident, I incautiously lay my pencil aside, stand up and stretch my arms. After which, I stroll to the window. The black cat, it still on the roof, is beyond the ridge and out of the range of my vision, but the trees in the Park claim my attention in a peculiarly compelling manner. I have no intention of deserting my essay, but—well, Kensington Gardens adjoins Hyde Park, and it's quite a woodland—and there are squirrels there, and it's a frosty day, almost winterish—and Rex is certain the essay is finished. After all, it's started, and a stroll with Rex in the woodland will be a source of inspiration. Perhaps, when I return, I shall be able to take that direct route to the finish. Who knows! Come along, Rex!

As I said in the beginning, there are *about* two ways of writing an essay. I respect the direct method greatly. The dawdling method inspires no such respect in me, but—let me confess confidentially—I am very fond of it.

B. F.

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The Pilgrims' Rest: From a Water Color by Evelyn Harrison

The Tool-Shed

The gardener thinks it belongs to him. The owner of the garden believes that it is hers. A bright-eyed mouse considers it his home, and other small inhabitants regard themselves as the rightful proprietors; but it is really the child to whom the tool-shed belongs. He is not as small as the mouse, but he knows of many a delightful corner where he can squeeze himself in, where neither the gardener nor the owner of the garden can follow.

Once the tool-shed was a ship. A great gale raged outside; waves washed over the gallant little craft which trembled from stem to stern. The skipper, red in the face, and with grimy hands, clung to the rigging and shouted: "Ahoy, my merry mariners!" And the merry mariner, under a cobweb-draped shelf, responded with an earnest invitation to join her and her dolls at a tea-party in Buckingham Palace.

That is the charm of the tool-shed. It can be two places at once. At times it is a subterranean passage to a cave, glittering with red and blue jewels; or it is a grim castle, perched on a dark mountainside. It is the coziest little shelter in the world, when the child lies curled up on an old sack reading *Robinson Crusoe*, by the aid of a flickering candle-end. The things in it are mysterious, and never what they seem to be. The lawn mower once became an airplane in its hangar, resting after a journey round the world. A stack of flower pots has been a Red Indian's stockade, and a friendly wheelbarrow can never be left out of any enterprise. It is indeed astonishing that the gardener can suppose the wheelbarrow is his. There are other things, too, in dusty corners, forgotten things that nobody else wants, like rusty old watering cans, and broken rakes and spades, wicker baskets, twine, and wooden pegs. They all come in usefully on a desert island, or at the banquet of a Highland Chief. There are books, too, that have lost their covers and most of their leaves, so are no longer fit for drawing-room use. Many a broken but precious toy lies among last year's leaves, and once an infant rabbit was reared there on carrot tops until it grew too sportive for further concealment.

In spring an apple tree throws its pink and white blossoms across the tiled roof. This is the signal to climb the roof, and from its heights explore the neighboring territory through a toy telescope. Never again, perhaps, is the world so interesting as from that roof. A Chinese Mandarin would seem to dwell in the next garden, and a burning desert, a bamboo grove, thick tropical forests, and winding rivers lie on every hand. The child's sister, the other child, listens wonderingly. She has not yet ventured to climb the roof, and must stay below, occupied in the womanly duty of cooking the dinner. But one day she will climb the roof, and it may be that she will see yet more wonderful things to tell the bewildered gardener below.

In the meanwhile: "Ahoy, my merry mariners!" Adventures are here in plenty, and never did a dim dirty little window open upon fairer visions. Never did a dark cobwebby shed hold more radiant dreams. The gardener may grumble when he is told his wheelbarrow is something else, and cannot be spared, for undoubtedly the tool-shed belongs to the child.

The Last of the Geniuses

"He was the last of the geniuses. His nearest rival, Tree, had immense talent and many graces, but he wasn't a genius. Nor was he so concentrated. Irving acted all the while he was on the stage. His face acted, his voice acted, his hands acted. His legs acted—and not too well, sometimes. His face had a thousand expressions, from the softest and most persuasive tenderness as in *Olivia* and *Charles the First*, through imperiousness, anger, and benevolence, craft and cruelty. There are not so many expressions nowadays, either because our actors haven't got them or because our dramatists don't require them.

"Looking back on the many plays in which I saw Irving, I find that I dwell with most pleasure on his Benedick in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and I think that I should call Ellen Terry's Beatrice, in the same comedy, her best part too. And how sumptuous, how perfect, the stage setting was! Nothing scamped; not a penny saved where it could be squandered for our content. The mellow urbanity of it all! The Italian scenery, indoors and out—palace and garden—the subdued lighting, the stringed instruments making music, now near, now far, the gentlemen and ladies in their neutral-tinted costumes drifting easily about, occurring, instead of coming anxiously straight from the sergeant-major; and, throughout it all, the banter of Benedick. . . . Not only was Irving a great actor, but a great manager: a king in short; a good king; with a king's power to obtain obedience and a king's tendency to extravagance." . . .

"Did you ever meet him?" Jenny asked.

"No," said Richard. "I wish I had. I used to see him, of course, because when I was young I waited at the stage door for that purpose. There was always a crowd, and, as his four-wheeler drew near, a little *frisson* of forewarning would run through us. He wouldn't have a private brougham: he preferred four-wheelers, partly, I think, because it gave him satisfaction to pay the drivers too much and be thanked for it. One can't do this with one's own coachman; and actors, you know, are dependent on an instantaneous reaction to their words and deeds." . . .

"Anyway, there we used to wait, and the four-wheeler would draw up, and a theatre attendant would open the door, and first out would jump a fox-terrier and then the great man would gradually unfold himself, all in black, black cape and large soft hat, until he stood, erect, with a smile for us—such a smile—and a sovereign for the cabman, although he had driven him only a few yards, from the Garrick Club." — E. V. Lucas, in "The Barber's Clock."

Strategists

Through milling hosts of words the prophet goes
Unerring to his own, as runs the tale
How, by the well of Harod, Gideon chose
His valiant few and with them dared assail
A multitude. Like Gideon, he whose dream
Would wrest new valleys from the grip of wrong
Turns back the faint of heart, and by the stream
Of custom those that bow the knee too long.
He may not trust his cause to words that cower,
To words that cling to earth—they must be sped
On burning feet, on lifting wings of power,
They must creep softly past, unheralded
Till crash of breaking pitchers, flare of lamps
Shall fling confusion into sleep-drugged camps.

—Molly Anderson Haley, in "The Window Cleaner and Other Poems."

Friede „wie ein Wasserstrom"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEWOHNER von Wüstengegenden, wo der Boden unfruchtbar und ausgetrocknet ist, schätzen den Wert des Wassers. In der ganzen Bibel ist das Wasser oft als Sinnbild geistigen Lebens und Segens gebraucht. Wir lesen im 46. Psalm: „Dennoch soll die Stadt Gottes fein lustig bleiben mit ihren Brünnlein". Jesaja weissagt: „Denn der Herr wird mächtig daselbst bei uns sein, gleich als wären da weite Wassergräben"; und Hesekiel, der den großen Strom von Jerusalem fließen sieht, schreibt: „Alles, was darin lebt und webt, dahin diese Ströme kommen, das soll leben".

Wie der Strom in der morgenländischen Bildersprache das Sinnbild der Freude, der Fülle und der Heilung ist, so versinnbildlichen dürre Wüstenorte die Enttäuschungen und Trübsale des sterblichen Lebens. Wie treffend doch eine weite, öde Wüste ohne Nahrung und Zuflucht, eine von wilden Tieren behauste einsame Wildnis, unsere menschliche Furcht, unser Leiden und unser unbefriedigtes Verlangen veranschaulicht!

Es herrscht der weitverbreitete Glaube, daß die die Menschen bedrängenden Mißgeschicke und widrigen Umstände einer blinden Gewalt, „Schicksal" genannt, zuzuschreiben seien, der man, wenn man sie überhaupt bekämpfe, nur durch ungeheure Anstrengungen des menschlichen Willens Widerstand leisten könne. Wenn aber dieser Wille versage oder uns irreführe, fühlen wir uns hilflos—hungrig und durstig, ja am Ende unserer Weisheit.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt in unserem Zeitalter eine frohe Botschaft für alle, die verwirrt und müde in der Wüste der Enttäuschung und Verzweiflung wandern. Sie erklärt, daß die von Gott für Israel vor alters bewirkten Befreiungen und die wunderbaren Werke Christi Jesu keine Legenden oder unnatürlichen Erscheinungen, sondern Beweise des stets wirkenden göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, waren, die den Menschen auch heute zur Erlösung zugänglich ist. Diese Wissenschaft erklärt, daß geistige Dinge keine geheimnisvollen, trügerischen Hirngespinste, sondern praktische Wirklichkeiten sind; daß das geistige Weltall einschließlich des geistigen Menschen das einzige wirkliche Weltall ist, und daß es, da es die Schöpfung Gottes, des Geistes ist, der gänzlich gut ist, nichts Böses enthält. Das Böse ist falsche Annahme. „Gott ist Licht und in ihm ist keine Finsternis". Die Christliche Wissenschaft begründet ihren Anspruch, beweisbare Wissenschaft zu sein, damit, daß ihre Offenbarung, daß Gott, als Gemüt, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe allmächtig und allgegenwärtig ist, im menschlichen Leben bewiesen werden kann. Alle, die diese Wahrheit in sich aufnehmen, den Geist als allerhaben anerkennen, ihm vertrauen und gehorchen, führen ein praktisches Leben; sie sind zuversichtlich, glücklich, tüchtig und in ihrem Einfluß zum Guten mächtig.

Ein Gedicht von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf Seite vii in "Miscellaneous Writings" enthält die Zeilen:

„Meine Welt entsprang dem Geist
Im immerwährenden Tag".

Im Buche des Propheten Jesaja ist in auffallend vielen herrlichen Stellen das geistig Gute durch erfrischende Quellen oder Wasserströme veranschaulicht. Eine solche Stelle lautet: „O daß du auf meine Gebote merktest, so würde dein Friede sein wie ein Wasserstrom und deine Gerechtigkeit wie Meereswellen". Denken wir über diese Vergleiche ein wenig nach, so tritt ein Gedanke klar hervor: der Ausdruck der Tätigkeit. Der Friede eines Stromes ist nicht der Friede eines stillen Teiches. Sehen wir einem fließenden Strome zu, und beobachten wir die Vorwärtsbewegung, die stete, unermüdliche Tätigkeit! Sehen wir den Meereswogen zu und achten wir auf ihre sprühende Lebendigkeit, ihre gesetzmäßige unaufhörliche, gleichmäßige Bewegung! Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß der geistige Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. Mrs. Eddy hat auf Seite 283 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" geschrieben: „Gemüt ist die Quelle aller Bewegung, und es gibt keine Untätigkeit, die das immerwährende und harmonische Wirken des Gemüts verzögern oder hemmen könnte". Als Ausdruck Gottes widerspiegelt der Mensch dieses wirksame, einmütige Wirken.

Arbeitslosigkeit, Mißerfolg, Hemmung, Untätigkeit, Zeitvergeudung und verpaßte Gelegenheit sind kein Teil des wirklichen Seins. Die demütig und in ernstem, rechtem Verlangen ersehnte Kraft Gottes, ist bereit, uns in die Wirklichkeit zu erheben, uns „aus der Grube, darin kein Wasser ist", zu ziehen. Laßt uns in tiefen Zügen von den geistigen Ideen, aus den in der Bibel und in den Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft erschlossenen Brunnen trinken, so werden wir die Kraft des Guten und die Ohnmacht und Unwirklichkeit des Bösen im täglichen Leben beweisen. Wir werden Freuden, Bestrebungen und Gelegenheiten finden, von denen wir uns nicht träumen ließen. Lieben wir das Reine und das Wahre, verweilen wir im Denken beim Guten, so werden wir zu der Befriedigung unserer Bedürfnisse geführt und werden auch anderen helfen können.

Der Evangelist Johannes war auf die Insel Patmos verbannt; aber im Geist wurde ihm eine solche Erhebung zuteil, daß er die freudige Offenbarung empfing: „Und er zeigte mir einen lautern Strom des lebendigen Wassers, klar wie ein Kristall; der ging aus von dem Stuhl Gottes und des Lammes. . . . Und wen dürstet, der komme; und wer da will, der nehme das Wasser des Lebens umsonst".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Peace "as a river"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who live in desert regions, where the ground is arid and parched, appreciate the value of water. Throughout the Bible, water is frequently used as a type of spiritual life and blessing. We read in the forty-sixth Psalm, "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God." Isaiah prophesies, "There the glorious Lord will be unto us a place of broad rivers and streams;" and in Ezekiel's vision of the great river flowing from Jerusalem it is written, "Every thing shall live whither the river cometh."

Just as the river is used in Eastern simile as a type of joy, abundance, and healing, so dry and desert places typify the disappointments and miseries of mortal experience. The barren expanse of a desert without food or shelter, the lonely wilderness tenanted by wild beasts—how well these illustrate our human sense of fear and suffering and unsatisfied desire!

There is a widespread belief that the misfortunes and adverse circumstances which beset humanity are due to a blind power called "Fate," which, if it is combated at all, can be resisted only by tremendous efforts of the human will. When this will fails or misleads us, we feel helpless—hungry and thirsty, indeed, and at our wits' end.

Christian Science comes to this age with a message of glad tidings for all who wander, baffled and weary, in the desert of disillusion and despair. It declares that the deliverances God wrought for Israel of old, and the wonderful works of Christ Jesus, were not legends or unnatural phenomena, but proofs of the ever operative divine Principle, Love, which is still available for the salvation of mankind. This Science declares that spiritual things, instead of being mysterious, elusive phantasms, are practical realities; that the spiritual universe, including spiritual man, is the only real universe, and that as it is the creation of God, Spirit, who is wholly good, it contains no element of evil. Evil is false belief. "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." Christian Science rests its claim to be demonstrable Science on the ground that its revelation of God as omnipotent, omnipresent Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, is capable of proof in human experience. The lives of men and women who imbibe this truth, acknowledging, trusting, and obeying Spirit as supreme, are practical lives: they are confident, happy, and effective, powerful in their influence for good.

A poem by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, which is on page vii of her volume "Miscellaneous Writings," contains these lines:

"My world has sprung from Spirit,
In everlasting day."

The book of Isaiah is remarkable for the number of beautiful passages in which refreshing springs or streams of water are used to illustrate spiritual good. One of these reads, "O that thou hadst hearkened to my commandments! then had thy peace been as a river, and thy righteousness as the waves of the sea." If we ponder these similes a little, one thought stands out clearly—the expression of activity. The peace of a river is not the peace of a stagnant pool. Watch a flowing river, and see the forward movement, the steady, tireless activity! Watch the waves of the sea, and note their sparkling animation, perpetual, rhythmic motion, governed by law! Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind, and that spiritual man is God's reflection. On page 283 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "Mind is the source of all movement, and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." As the expression of God, man reflects this effective, harmonious action.

Unemployment, failure, obstruction, inaction, misspent time, and wasted opportunity are no part of real being. The power of God, sought humbly, with earnest, right desire, is at hand to lift us up into reality, to bring us "out of the pit wherein is no water." Let us drink deep of spiritual ideas, the fountains opened for us in the Bible and in the truths of Christian Science, and through them we shall prove in daily living the energy of good, the impotence and unreality of evil. We shall find joys and interests and opportunities we had not dreamed of. Loving the pure and true, dwelling in thought with goodness, we shall be guided to the supply of our needs, and be enabled also to help others.

John the Evangelist was an exile on the island of Patmos, but, dwelling in Spirit, he was lifted up to receive a joyous revelation: "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. . . . And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Boltonia

Wind swept,—
Wind blown,—Boltonia.
How bravely still you cling
With tiny roots,
While to the breeze you fling
Such wispy, lovely stems,
Like palest shimmering dreams,
Though the wild wind
It sometimes seems
Might break you,—
(Chasing through garden, wood and field)
Did you not gayly bow your head,—
And yield?
You need no background, sweet Boltonia,
For wheresoe'er you stand,
The very place you are
Is fairyland!
And those who pass you by
Their fair might say,
No struggles come your way.
But I can see how you have striven,
Before your lovely eyes,—
All radiant with light,
Turned from the earth,—
And gently smiled to heaven!

Susan F. Campbell.

Advice of an Old Schoolmaster

Modern languages should be taught practically and conversationally. The only grammar taught to girls below the age of twelve should be that of their own language; and its terms should be made as plain and intelligible as possible. Perhaps no subject is better taught than this latter one in our schools. But to girls of superior intelligence, even English is not the language upon which to found general and comprehensive ideas of grammar, such as may facilitate the after-acquisition of any modern language. You would never inculcate ideas of filial duty in a child, by continually obtruding upon him impertinent mention of his own parents. You would tell him amusing and instructive stories of *other* children and *other* parents. Even so with grammar.

In the education of boys, it has been agreed, perhaps truly, that Latin is the best instrument for inculcating the general laws of language. Are there genders in educational systems, like as in Latin or French nouns? Is there anything in Latin grammar peculiarly *male*? How did they talk at dinner-time in ancient Rome? Did the men speak only masculine nouns; the ladies, feminine ones; and the servants, *common* ones? We have no warrant for such a conclusion. I believe the Latin language to have been, and still to be, incapable of such partitioning. It is not of the masculine gender; nor of the feminine; nor of the neuter or neither; but, like other languages, of either gender. And, if properly taught, it would be found a far easier language than German; considerably easier than French; and a little easier in its old form than in its slightly altered form of modern Italian, which is very easy indeed. — D'Arcy W. Thompson, in "Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster."

Mountain Moonlight

The river was my choice—especially on winter nights when the sky was inky, and the wind went shrilling through the trees. I found a strange delight in singing water and murky pine-tree shadows. But, when the moon was high, my feet willingly forsook the river road for the narrow trail that led to the mountain top. Three slender pines marked the summit. With one of these as a shelter from the frosty wind, one might sit for hours, watching the twinkling lights from the houses snuggled in the valley. One by one the lights in the valley were extinguished. When all but one or two had disappeared, I made my reluctadt way down the trail, but not without many a backward glance at the three tall pines on the mountain top.

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BURMANS SEEK IMMIGRANT BAR TO AID CULTURE

Literacy Test Proposed; Care Taken to Treat British Equally

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With a view to protecting their racial and cultural identity, Burmans are asking for special measures to operate against unrestricted immigration.

This was revealed at the Burma Round Table Conference when the conference in committee accepted the broad policy that some precautions should be taken to counteract the unrestricted influx of inhabitants from contiguous countries.

India, Siam, Assam, China, Tibet, and other countries are within easy access to Burma, and peoples from these districts have in the past settled and found a livelihood in the country. Indians and Chinese particularly have found Burma a suitable ground for their trading activities, and many laborers have been drawn from these two countries.

Delegates at the conference expressed apprehension as to the extent to which Indian laborers and industrialists tend to dispossess the indigenous inhabitants and to lower their standards of living. It was urged that Burma's new government must have the power to prevent Burmans from being submerged racially and economically by these immigrants.

A proposal was made that immigrants should pass a literacy test when entering the country. This should be combined with a property qualification. At the same time the view was expressed that it was not in Burma's interests to set up a test that would militate against the policy of equality of treatment for British subjects which largely obtains throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EXCESSIVE passenger competition, as referred to frequently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is denied by railroad executives. In the course of a recent discussion of the subject, Mr. Frederic E. Williamson, the new president of the New York Central Lines, said that trains may be competitive as between terminals, but not at individual points along the route of each such train.

He had reference to the several competing trains in the Chicago-Twin Cities, Chicago-Omaha-Denver and other routes which the commission has recently been analyzing. As a matter of fact, the railroads have reduced substantially the train mileage in these several routes in the past two years, but, as Mr. Williamson points out, the fact that each of three or four railroads has a train between two cities several hundred miles apart does not always indicate an excess of service, provided that each train serves an intermediate territory which actually develops a satisfactory amount of traffic for the train.

This statement would be even truer if the numbers of nonpaying passengers riding in trains were substantially reduced. The number of passes given by the railroads is undoubtedly excessive, and the writer is informed that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now checking the matter with considerable thoroughness, not to ascertain if the laws are being violated, for there is no challenge on this score, but rather to determine if the railroads are not being too generous, even though within the law, in their distribution of passes.

As an example, there seems to be no reason for all railroads granting annual passes to officials of transatlantic steamship lines, who ride free on American railroads for the purpose of promoting business to foreign countries by water, particularly in view of the fact that these steamship lines do not return the favor by granting free passage to railroad officials.

Special Excursions

The all-expense tour is making rapid headway in trips of relatively short duration by rail, and Mr. J. V. Lanigan, passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, one of the pioneers in this development, regards it as a generally successful step. The Illinois Central operated three such tours over the recent holidays, carrying a total of more than 500 passengers, half of whom made the trip to the Mississippi Gulf coast. Mr. Lanigan, who watched these tours leave Chicago, expressed his gratification at the type of passengers and believed that if the Chicago school-teachers had been paid recently, a much larger number of passengers would have been included. The tours were nominal in cost, and included everything for the fist initial payment.

Centralized Traffic Control

Additional installations of the dispatcher-controlled circuits have been made on the Boston & Maine Railroad, with the result that a lever moved in the tower at Biddeford, Maine, changed the position of a switch 20 miles away. The Boston & Maine now has 150 miles of track under this centralized control system, which is not only "fool-proof," but expedites the movement of trains through eliminating many needless stops for train orders. The operator for a section of track has a miniature reproduction before him on a chart which functions electrically, and in this manner he is able to supervise the movement of all trains over a considerable piece of track.

New Haven Schedule Changes

The New York-Boston schedule of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been improved by cuts in the running time of many nonextra-fare trains. Most of these trains now make a schedule of 5h. 25m. between Boston and New York each way. Practically all of them stop at Stamford in each direction, where through connections now are available both inbound and outbound to permit immediate transfer to trains to and from points in Westchester County. This avoids the necessity of going into New York and taking another train, and is an objective toward which the railroad has been working for some time in its schedule in an effort to meet an admitted need.

Alaskan Travel

Preparing for a substantial increase in patronage next summer, the Alaska Railroad, government-owned line, already is acquainting future Alaska tourists with the attractions of a trip inland. The Alaska Railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks, passing near Mt. McKinley National Park en route. The schedules are so geared that passengers reaching Seward on one of the steamship lines from Puget Sound ports may make the inland trip and return with convenient connections.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines are operating through sleepers from St. Louis to Los Angeles, leaving in the Texas Special via Dallas and San Antonio, thence on the Southern Pacific's Sunset Limited. The Christian Science Monitor is carried in both of these trains. The Katy also operates a through car from St. Louis to Brownsville, Texas, and has a connection for Mexico City via San Antonio. It is scheduling a series of overnight trains in the Southwest between important cities, to leave at or about 11 p. m., in order to associate the overnight runs with a 11 p. m. Katy train between all important centers.

For the third Olympic Games, to be held at Lake Placid from Feb. 4 to 13, the New York Central and Delaware & Hudson Railroads plan to provide sleeping quarters for 500 persons in Pullman cars. These will be parked on sidings, and supplied with water and light by the town. A commuting service from Montreal daily will permit 1000 additional visitors to stay in that city and go to Lake Placid daily.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has named two New York-Washington trains "The Edison." The southbound train bearing this name is No. 155, leaving New York at 3:30 p. m., and the corresponding train, No. 142, leaves Washington at 2 p. m.

Australians Sign Arms Petition

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Signed by 112,000 Australians, a declaration in favor of world disarmament was presented on behalf of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at a great meeting here to give support to the coming disarmament conference.

The declaration, it was stated, would be sent to Geneva to be presented, with similar petitions from other countries.

Mr. J. H. Scullin, former Labor Prime Minister, urged support for the League of Nations, even though it seemed slow in accomplishment. "Preparations for war," he said, "do not prevent war; they make it. War does not settle disputes; it makes them. What has been possible between decent citizens—the amicable settlement of differences—should be possible between decent nations."

Referring to Britain's reduction of expenditure on armaments, he said that Australia had followed that lead proportionately. Expenditure had been lessened on the defense forces, and compulsory military training had been abandoned. The Disarmament Conference would be a test of the sincerity and the humanity of the world.

Dr. Lotus Coffmann, president of the University of Minnesota, who is visiting Australia on behalf of the Carnegie Foundation, voiced the sympathies of "thousands upon thousands" of Americans.

The meeting voted to urge the Commonwealth Government to do all in its power to bring about "a real reduction in the armies, navies and air forces of the world."

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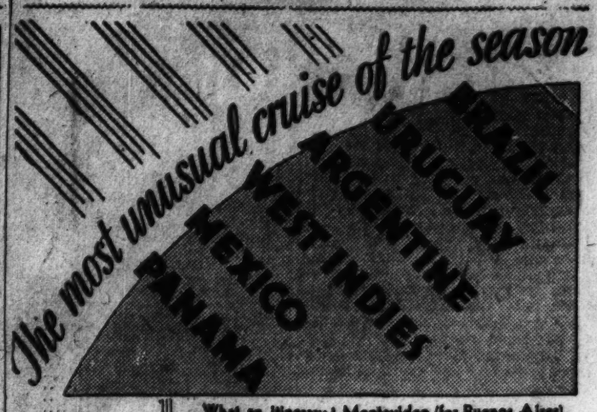

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MARKET FINDS EASIER COURSE IS DOWNWARD

Prices Do Not Move Far Either Way—Trading Very Sluggish

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The stock market found the downward course somewhat the easier today, but seemed disinclined to move far in either direction.

With the remedial projects such as the Reconstruction measure apparently well discounted by the market, and the volume of general business still showing only slight seasonal expansion, stock traders found little inspiration. The market was sluggish, a morning upturn in the rails was short-lived, and the list generally sagged after midday.

Increased offerings sent the market downward in the last hour, bringing losses of 1 to 3 points in leading issues.

Early gains of 1 to 2 in the rails were eliminated while industrials, which had refused to follow the carriers, turned heavy. American Telephone, Case and du Pont dropped 3.

U. S. Steel, American Can, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Santa Fe and Baltimore & Ohio reacted a couple of points or more.

Transactions approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Selling on Good News

Some traders were said to be turning to the view that final approval of the Reconstruction measure, and settlement of the railway wage controversy, would result in more "selling on the good news" than new buying.

Long anticipated favorable developments frequently bring a rush to take profits, on the theory that with the good news finally out, no further upward stimulus can be expected from those quarters. These traders, therefore, were inclined to feel that fresh news of a favorable character would be needed within the next few days to extend the market's recent advance.

Some quarters were inclined to view as unfavorable to the market, the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Glass, which proposes, among other things, to restrict stock market credit. Nevertheless, certain important banking quarters are wholly in accord with the theory that measures should be taken to prevent any repetition of the speculative orgy of 1929, and the brokerage loan tabulation continues to show how little the supply of credit is affecting the current market. Today's weekly tabulation showed a decline of $32,000,000 in brokers' loans, the twentieth successive weekly decline.

Bonds Continue Firm

With the exception of United States Government loans, the bond market today displayed a firm undertone, with the rails of the low-priced section moving quietly to upper levels.

Transportation mortgages continued to reflect the hope of numerous investors that good news for the railroads is most probable, including a wage reduction agreement at the Chicago conference now in session.

Among the strong carrier bonds were some of those of Nickel Plate. The 6s of this road were up several points, at one time selling at 55, compared with a low of 14½ in December. Missouri-Kansas-Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco liens advanced moderately.

There was a mixed trend in utilities and industrials. Losses in these categories, however, were small and about equaled the gains.

The foreign list was inclined to ease. German Government 5½s dropped 1¼ points. Both British and Japanese loans advanced slightly. Sao Paulo 7s were heavy. Argentine and Chile obligations firmed.

TELEREGISTERS FOR BROKERAGE OFFICES

Portable dial teleregisters recently announced by the Teleregister Corporation are being installed now in stock brokerage offices in New York City.

Each unit consists of a desk dial on which the broker signals the stock numbers and a register which will display within a few seconds the day's open, high, low and last prices of any stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The new junior teleregisters are also being put in service. They are a combination of the dial device with an automatic display of last prices of stocks of the broker's selection and are being used in offices not requiring the large teleregister.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
70	Allied Kid	53	53	53	...
10	Am & Cont	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
30	Am Found	1½	1½	1½	1½
55	Am Pneu pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
883	Am T&T	121	117¾	117¾	120¾
200	Andes Cent	.05	.05	.05	...
11	Big Sanf	16½	16½	16½	18
11	Bos El	74½	74½	74½	75
25	B&M A sts	23	23	23	25
70	B&M pr pf	80½	80	80½	80
12	Cal & Hec	3½	3½	3½	...
13	Chi Junct pf	90	90	90	...
31	E C&F pr pf	64	63	64	61½
15	E Mass Ry	1	1	1	1
80	E Mass pf	3	3	3	...
30	Economy	15½	15½	15½	15½
155	Edison Elec	158½	158	158	160
278	Em Asso	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	11¾
45	Hygrade	23½	23	23	...
180	Jenk Tel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
12	Mergenthal	52	52	52	53
100	Mohawk	18	18	18	...
130	Nash	18¾	17¾	17¾	18
110	Nat Ser	1	.30	...	...
131	NE Tel	111	110½	110½	110½
15	Nipsing	1	1	1	...
200	No Butte	.45	.45	.45	.45
150	Quincy Min	3	3	3	3½
60	Reece But	9	8¾	9	8¾
130	Stuart	6½	6½	6½	6¾
10	Stone Web	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
160	Swift & Co	18½	18½	18½	18¾
60	Torrington	30½	30	30	30
88	Utd Founders	2½	2½	2½	2
100	Utd Shoe	37½	37½	37½	38
30	U S Sm Pow	1½	1½	1½	...
100	Utah Apex	.25	.25	.25	...
2400	Utah Met	.40	.35	.40	.35
10	War Bros	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	58½	58½	58½	58½
12000	E Mass 4½s	30½	30½	30½	...

PENNSYLVANIA LOADINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22—Pennsylvania R. R. System for the week ended Jan. 16 handled 21,361 revenue cars, against 20,319 last week and 116,741 last year. From Jan. 1 cars totaled 250,383, against 312,246 a year before.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
12¼	3		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3½	3½	3½	...
23½	3½		Adams Express	1800	5¼	4¾	4¾	5
30	30½	3	Adams Exp pf	10	61	61	61	...
23½	10		Addressograph	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
11¾	2		Agnew Surety	100	3	3	3	...
30	13½	1.00	Affiliated Prod	900	14½	14½	14½	14¾
109½	47¾	4½†	Air Reduction	600	51¾	50	50¾	51¾
20¾	7	.30	Alaska-Juneau	14100	10	9¾	10	10¼
15¾	1¾		Allegheny Corp	7200	2	2	2	2¼
58½	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
55¼	1¾		Allegheny pf xw	300	6¼	6	6	6¼
6	1¼		Allegh pf ww XL	300	4¼	3¾	3¾	4
43¾	10½	.3a	Allis Chalmers	700	13¾	13	13	13¾
109¾	25¾	2d	Allied Chem	4900	72½	69	69	72¾
88¾	13¾		Allied Bank Note	200	18	17¾	17¾	18
17¾	3		Am Beet Sug pf	30	3	3	3	...
32	12½	1.60	Am Brake Sh F	600	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
128¾	34½	1†	Am Can	19300	67¾	60	60¼	63¼
152½	118	7	Am Car pf	100	134	134	134	...
75	24		Am Car & Fdry	800	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¾
99	29½	7	Am Coal B F pf	100	34	32	32	34¼
13¾	4¾		Am Chain	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
48¾	30¼	3†	Am Chicle	400	34½	33½	33½	34½
21¾	3		Am Colortype	100	8	8	8	...
14½	3		Am Com Alcohol	600	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21¾	6¾		Am & For Pow	6500	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
100	4		Am & For Pow pf	300	31	31	31	31
100	39		Am & For Pow 2d	400	37½	37½	37½	38½
79½	10		Am & For Pw Spc	400	15½	15	15	16
30	7½		Am Hide & L pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
94½	63		Am Ice	400	15	14½	14½	...
30¾	3		Am International	1900	6¼	5¾	5¾	6¾
1½	¼		Am La Franco	100	½	½	½	...
20¾	3		Am Machine	100	9¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
84¾	23½	7	Am Love pf	400	39¼	36	36	...
4	¼		Am Mach & Met	200	3	3	3	...
23¾	7½		Am Metal	1600	8¾	7½	7½	...
94¼	11¾	1	Am Power & Lt	800	15½	14¼	14¼	15
102	44½	4	Am P&L 6% pf	100	83½	83½	83½	84½
21½	5	.60	Am Radiator	4100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
13¾	1¼		Am Republics	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
37¾	7¾		Am Rolling Mill	600	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
58½	17¾	.80	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	18¾	18	18	18½
103¾	65	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	80	80	80	80¾
4½	¼		Am Solvents & C	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
11½	3¾		Am Solvents pf	100	1	1	1	1
31¼	8		Am Steel Fdries	600	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
108¼	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	75	75	75	...
201¾	112½	9	Am Tel & Tel	12700	120¾	117¼	117¾	121¼
86½	23½	3	Am Wat Wks	700	35¾	34½	35	35¾
11¾	2¾		Am Woolen	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
40	15¼		Am Woolen pf	1800	23½	21¾	21¾	23¼
43¼	9¼		Anaconda Cop	2400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	14	13½	13¾	14
18	5		Archer Daniels	100	10	10	10	10
77	20	7	Armour Del pf	100	34½	30½	31	33½
4½	¾		Armour II A	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2¾	½		Armour III B	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
47	5½		Armour III pf	400	9¼	9	9	9¾
18¾	1¾		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
29¾	5¾		Asso Dry Goods	900	7¼	6¾	7¼	7¾
203½	29¼	6	Atchison T &SF	5400	93½	86½	86½	91¾
108¾	75	5	Atchison pf	100	85	85	85	...
25	25	4	Atl Coast Line	1900	40	38	40	...
39	10		Atl Gulf & W I	100	10½	10½	10½	...
23¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	900	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
54	8	4	Atlas Powder	400	20½	20	20	...
295½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	17300	147½	140¾	140½	146½
6½	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3	2¾	2¾	2¾

—B—

27½	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	1200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	60	26¾	25½	26¾	25¾
87½	14	..	Balt & Ohio	14100	21½	18¾	18¾	20½
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	39	37	37	37
107	85	6½	Bamberger pf	60	89¼	89	89	...
68¾	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	400	31¾	30½	30½	31¾
60	25	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	30	30	30	30
14½	4		Barnsdall A	1300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	1900	40¾	39½	39½	42
111	90	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	89½	89½	89½	...
25½	12½	..	Bendix Aviation	2300	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
46½	19¾	2	Best & Co	1700	32	21¾	21¾	23
70¾	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	5200	21¾	19½	19½	21¼
123½	60	7	Beth Steel pf	200	71¾	70	70	...
29	6	.50	Blaw Knox	500	8¼	8	8	...
82	15½	..	Blumenthal pf	120	65	65	65	...
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alumu & Br	100	18½	18½	18½	20¼
76½	35½	3†	Borden	8900	38½	36¾	36¾	38¼
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	800	10¾	10	10	10¾
66	10	..	Boston & Maine	400	13	12½	12½	12
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	900	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	4600	40¾	37¾	37¾	40½
94½	63	7	Brooklyn Mt pf	500	72	71¾	71¾	72¾
129¾	72¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	77	77	77	...
18	2½	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2½	2½	2½	...
9½	1¾	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5¾	1½	..	Budd Mfg	600	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾
13	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	100	3½	3½	⅞	...
23	3¾	..	Bullard	400	4½	4½	4¼	4½
33¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	2200	13¾	11¾	11¾	13¾
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	82	82	82	82
20¾	3	..	Butterick	500	4	4	4	...
69¾	10½	..	Byers	400	14¾	13½	13½	14¾
52	8	..	Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
17¾	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
45	10¾	1.20	Canada Dry	400	12¼	12	12½	12½
45¾	10¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1700	15¾	14¾	14½	15½
25	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18	18	18	...
131½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	34200	42	38½	38½	41½
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	10	63½	63½	63½	62
53½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	1100	12¾	12½	12½	13
18¾	11	1½	Central Aguirre	100	12	12	12	...
90	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	84	80	84	75
30½	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1000	12¾	11½	11¾	12½
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1300	6¼	6	6	6¼
84¾	13¾	3	Chesapeake Corp	2300	20¼	18½	18¾	19½
46½	23¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	16000	30¾	28¾	28¾	30¾
7¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3700	15½	14¼	14¼	15½
8¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	3	3	3	3
15¾	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1600	6¼	4½	4½	5
43½	5	..	Chi & N'western	9800	12½	11¼	11¼	12¾
116	13½	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	31	31	31	30
15¾	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2900	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
35	8¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
39¾	6¾	..	Chi R I & P	4300	16¾	14½	14½	15
90	10½	..	Chi R I & P 6%	400	24	23½	23½	23¾
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	700	27	24½	25½	26
23	8	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
33¾	5½	..	Childs Company	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
28¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	20500	14¼	13½	13¾	14½
37¾	25½	3.80	City Ice & Fuel	150	27	27	27	27
101	74	5	City Invest	10	85	85	85	...
4¾	¼	..	City Stores	100	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
80¾	58	1	Cleve CC&StL	10	61½	61½	61½	...
34½	15	3	Cluett Peabody	100	17½	17½	17½	...
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	3700	113¾	109	109½	112
50½	24	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¾
104½	70¾	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	88
47½	6½	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8	8	8	...
22¼	6½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
45¾	11¾	1½	Columbia Gas	1300	14	13½	13¾	14
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	400	36	33¾	33¾	36¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	1000	9¾	9	9	9¾
92	55	6½	Comm Credit pf	10	64	64	64	63
35¾	19¾	2	Comm Cred A	100	22¼	22	22¼	22½
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	50	20¾	20½	20¾	...
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	20¼	18½	18½	20¾
90	60	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	65	65	65	65
21½	6¾	1	Comm Solvents	1200	8¼	8½	8½	8¾
12	3	.30	Conwith Ry & Lt	4800	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
100¾	46	6	Conwith &S 6pf	600	68¼	67½	67½	68¾
15	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3½	3½	3½	4
18½	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
109¾	57¼	4	Consol Gas	6000	62½	60½	60¼	62¼
100	88	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92	92	92	92½
15½	8½	1	Consol Laundries	100	10	9½	9½	10
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½
3⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1	⅞	⅞	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	43¼	43	43	43¾
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	500	35½	34⅝	35	36½
51½	18¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	23½	22	22	23
4½	⅞	..	Cont Motors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	5	..	Cont Oil	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
12	¼	..	Cont Shares	100	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
38¾	36¼	3	Corn Products	400	42	42	42	43
153½	118	7	Corn Prod pf	70	126	126	126	...
18	2¾	..	Cotp	700	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
34½	20	21	Cream of Wheat	100	21	21	21	...
6¾	1¾	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
63	20	..	Crucible Steel	100	21	21	21	21½
35	6	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	8	8	8	...
48¾	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33½	32½	32½	33
100	20	4	Curtis Publishing	100	29	28½	28½	29
5½	1	..	Curtis-Wright	700	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
8¼	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
48	7	..	Cutler Hammer	100	9¼	9	9	10

—D—

23	3½	..	Davison Chem	700	4½	4½	4½	4¾
22	13¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
187½	64	9	Del & Hudson	200	80	80	80	83
168	79¼	..	Del Lack & W	2300	27½	25	25	27½
125	110¼	8	Detroit Edison	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
23	10¾	1	Diamond Match	100	14½	13½	13½	13¾
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	400	8	8½	8½	9
27½	20¼	3½	Dresser A	100	22	22	22	...
34	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1300	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
31¾	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	11100	55	52	52	55¾

—E—

185¾	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	500	85¾	82	83½	86¼
11¾	½	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
69	7½	..	Eitingon S pf	200	10¼	9½	9½	10
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4300	30	28½	28½	29½
110	97	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	99	99	99	98
4½	¾	..	Elec Boat	100	1½	1½	1½	...
9½	2¾	..	Elec-Mus-Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
108¼	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	12¾	11½	11½	13¼
85¾	41	7	Elec Pow&L pf	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	...
98½	22	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	52¾	52½	52½	53¼
68	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	31	30½	30½	31
6	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
44¾	23½	2	Endicott Johnson	100	30¼	30¼	30½	31
118	68¾	7	Endicott John pf	200	103	102½	103	...
49	15	1.60	Engineers Pub S	100	22	22	22	...
29¾	5	..	Erie RR	2300	16	8¾	8¾	9¾
58½	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40½	8	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	9	8	9	...

—F—

39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5¾	5½	5½	...
20	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
84½	20	3.00	Fidlity Phe F In	1300	36	35½	35½	35¾
56¾	29¾	8	Firestone T&R pf	100	52	52	52	52
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	700	47	45½	45½	47
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1st pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3½	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1st cv	30	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	10¼
32½	13¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17½	16½	16½	...
15½	4¾	..	Freeport Tex	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
38¾	21¼	..	Fox Film A	900	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
75	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	65	65	65	65
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	3700	18¼	17¾	18	18¼

—G—

90	15	3	Gamewell	10	15	15	15	14¾
7¾	3¼	..	Gen Am Inv	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
68	41	6	Gen Am Inv pf ww	100	50	50	50	...
73¼	38	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	33½	30¼	30½	31¾
47	9¾	2	Gen Asphalt	400	16¼	14¼	14¼	15½
25¾	8½	3	Gen Baking	700	14	13¾	14	13¾
21	11½	..	Gen Cable	100	3¼	3¼	3½	...
83¼	31½	..	Gen Cable A	100	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
21¾	11½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	14	13¾	13¾	...
84¾	22½	1.60	Gen Electric	19100	32½	31	31	33
13¾	10¾	.60	Gen Mtge Inc	2900	11½	10¾	11	11¾
58	23¾	3	Gen Foods	3100	34¾	33¾	33¾	36
8½	1¾	6	Gen Gas & E A	700	2	2	2	2
78¾	14¾	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	22	22	22	3
85	39¾	6	Gen Mills	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¾
47	21½	3	Gen Motors	54400	21¾	20¾	20¾	23¾
103¼	54	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	86	84	84	86¾
33	7¾	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
64½	31	5	Gen Ry Sig	900	24½	23½	23½	24
3	¼	..	Gen Theatres	100	½	½	½	½
74¼	13¾	..	Gen Ritz pf	100	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
15¼	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	20	1	¾	¾	1
28¾	8¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	13¾	12¾	12¾	13
78¾	41	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63¾	63¼	63½	63¾
21¾	8¾	1	Gimbel Bros pf	100	23	23	23	24
18¾	6¼	..	Glidden	300	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
8¾	2¾	..	Globe (Adolf)	1300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
45¾	14¼	3½	Gold Dust	1400	17¾	15	15	16
1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 22	Last Jan. 21
20¾	3¾	..	Goodrich	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
68	16	..	Goodrich pf	100	16½	16	16½	16½
69	15	1	Goodyear	2300	18¾	16	16½	16½
69	15¾	1	Goodyear 1pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
13¾	3¾	..	Goodyear 1pf ctf	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
13¾	3¼	..	Graham Paige	1100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
27½	2¼	.60	Granby	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
37¾	7¼	..	Grand-Sel Stores	400	8	7¾	8	8¼
19¼	2¼	..	Grand Union	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
21	6	..	Grand pf ww	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
43	24¼	1	Grant (W T)	1400	33¾	27¾	27¾	29¾
74¾	15	..	Greene Cananea	100	17	17	17	17
69¾	34¾	2	Great Nor pf	3400	33½	33½	33½	33½
21½	10	7	Great Nor Ore	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
94	74	7	Great W Sug pf	100	91	91	91

LIVESTOCK TREND AGAIN IS DOWNWARD

Cattle and Lambs Decline Sharply and Hogs Make New Low

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Bearishness surrounded the trade on all classes of livestock at Chicago this week, sharp declines being registered on cattle and lambs and a minor loss on hogs, this putting hog values at a new low for the season, and which goes back to the year 1899 for an equal for lowness, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings, as well as practically all kinds of she-stock, lost 50-75 cents during the period. Trade was very draggy on most days with incomplete clearances, shipper demand being narrow, while local killers required only small numbers.

Warm weather throughout the eastern half of the country, which takes in all the important meat consuming centers, accounted for part of the decline in the demand for beef and the dressed markets became clogged, and slumped sharply, necessitating lower live costs.

Bulls lost 25-35 cents, but vealers closed firm. Stockers and feeders were in narrow demand, and prices eased off 25 cents and more.

Bulk of the short fed steers and yearlings closed at $4.75 to $7, the better end of the crop turning at $8 to $9.50, although early in the week $10.75 was paid for yearlings and $10.50 for choice heavy steers. Common light steers sold at $3.50 to $4.50. Yearling heifers sold mainly at $4.50 to $5.50, none reaching $6 late although $7 was paid early.

Most beef cows sold at $3 to $3.75; low cutters and cutters $1.75 to $2.75; sausage bulls $3 to $3.75; vealers $6 to $7.50 with the best to $8.50. Stocker and feeder steers sold mainly from $4.50 downward although a few half fat loads went out at $5 to $5.65.

Hogs closed weak to 10 cents lower than a week ago, light lights and pigs of 10-25 cents and packing sows held steady. Excessive receipts and declining fresh pork market were bearish influences.

The late top was $4.10 with bulk of the good to choice 170-210-pound weights, $3.90-$4.05; 220-250 pounds, $3.80-$4; 260-310 pounds, $3.65-$3.75; 140-160 pounds, $3.60-$4; pigs, $3.25-$3.50; packing sows $3.30-$3.40.

Fat lambs lost 50 cents, topping at $6 at the close with the bulk $5.50-$5.85; medium lambs, $5.25-$5.40; throwouts, $4-$4.50. Fat ewes held abut steady at $2-$3.25. Chice feeding lambs made $5.25, 25 cents higher.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	2½%	2½%	1½%
Stock Exch.			
Curb Exch.	3%	3%	2%
Newsprint rate			
Com'l paper	3¼@4	3¼@4	2½@3
Bkrs' silver	29⅝c	29⅝c	29⅝c
Time loans—			
30 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@2
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	2 @2¼

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@2¾	3⅛@3¾	1⅝@1½
60 days	3⅛@2¾	3⅛@3¾	1⅝@1½
90 days	3⅛@2¾	3⅛@3¾	1⅝@1½
5 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅝@1¾
4 months	3⅛@3¼	3⅛@3¼	1⅝@1¾
6 months	3⅛@3¼	3⅛@3¼	1⅝@1¾

London Quotations

Call money	4%	4%	1¾%
Short bills	4⅞@5⅛	4⅞@5⅛	2⅛
3 mos bills	5⅛@5⅜	5⅛@5⅜	2⅛
Bar gold	119s		84s 11½d
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅛d	13⅜d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	3 %
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	3½@4
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6½
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	4	Oslo	6
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	3	Riga	6
Philadelphia	3½	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Berlin	7	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

Sterling—	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.44¾	$3.45¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.45¼	3.45¾	4.8665
Franc—franc	.0393½	.0393¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1393	.1395
Italy—lira	.0502¼	.0504	.0526
Germany—mark	.2368	.2355	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1900	.1910	.268
Finland—finn'k	.0130¼	.0130	.0253
Greece—dr'chma	.0130¼	.0129	.130
Holland—florin	.4025	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1880	.1880	.268
Poland—sloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4402
Roumania—leu	.0050¾	.0050¾	.0040
Spain—peseta	.1830	.1840	.268
Sweden—krona	.1932	.1952	.193
Switz'land—franc	.0178	.0178	.0176
Jugoslavia—dinar			
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.3500	.3475	*
Shanghai—tael	.3300	.3280	*
India—rupee	.3812½	.2515	.3650
Japan—yen	.3812½	.3725	.4984
Java—florin	.4015	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4650	.4650	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3581	.3571	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0625	.1186
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.3500	.3500	.1186
Uruguay—peso	.4825	.4800	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9462½	.9500	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4975	.4975	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hongkong and per tael for Shanghai.

DIVIDENDS

Freeport Texas Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis compared with $1.50 previously. Dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Stuart Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 30, placing the stock on a 40-cent annual basis. Three months ago the dividend was reduced to 10 cents from 25.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 6.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P W&L 6s '42	60½	60⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	41	39
Alleghany Corp 5s	39¾	37⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39	36
Alleghany Corp 6s '50	43⅝	43
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	47⅝	47
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	89½	89⅛
Amer Tobac 6½s '40	89⅝	89⅜
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	85	85
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89⅛	84⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100⅛	99⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	98⅞	98⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98⅝	98⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	98¾	98⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s	94⅜	93⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83	83
Amer WW &Elec deb 6s '75	75	75
Armour & Co 4½s '39	85⅜	84¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	90	90
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	81⅛	81
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87¾	87⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	89	89
Atch T&SF 4½s CaA div '63	88	88
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78⅛	78
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	81	81
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93	93
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83	82½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	90	90
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83⅝	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	58⅛	58
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	69⅛	69⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	80½	80
Balt & Ohio 5s ct '48	94½	93¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ser D 2000	69⅛	69⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	77	76
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '48 B	101⅛	100⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅝	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101⅝	100¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	98	98
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	97	97
Boston & Maine 5s '67	73⅛	73⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103¼	103¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¾	87
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	58	58
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103¼	103¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97⅛	97⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93⅜	93⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93⅛	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75⅝	75⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	77	77
Can Nat Ry 5s '69	81¼	81
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	97	96
Can North deb 6½s '46	72	71⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71⅛	71
Can Pacific 4½s '60	85	85
Can South 5s A '62	101	101
Can District Tel 5s	79½	79½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	75	75
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	80	74
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74¼	74
Cen Pacific 5s '60	37	37
Certainteed 5½s '48	75⅝	74⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47	92¼	91¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102	101½
Ches & O con 5s '39	80⅝	80½
Ches & O 4½s B	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	86½	86½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87⅜	87
Chicago B & Q 4½s '71	96½	96½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	15	15
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	53¼	53¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	54
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '60	29¼	29½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62½	62½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11½	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39½	38
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	45⅞	45⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	36⅜	36
Chicago & Nw 4½s	45⅛	45
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	70	70
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	88	88
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	70	69
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	57⅞	57¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	48⅛	48⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	49¾	49¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	100
Childs Co 5s '43	42	42
Chile Copper 5s '47	54	53½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	85¾	85¾
Cin Un Terminal 4½s A 2020	87¼	87¼
Cin Un Tr 5s rct	97⅛	97⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s R '77	71¼	71¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	78½	83
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	19⅛	19⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	100	100
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¼	93¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104½	103⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70½	70½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	1⅛	1⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81¾	80⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	67	67
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	36	35½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	46¼	45¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Detroit Ed rfg 6½s	94½	93½
Lodge Bros sf 6s '40	80¼	80
Dold Packing 6s '42	97	97
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	95
Edison Illum Co Brlyn 4s	85½	85
Elgin, Joliet & E 5s '41	72¾	72¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	46	46
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	46	46
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	46	46
Erie RR ref 5s '67	48¼	47½
Erie RR gen 5s	57½	57
Erie RR gen 5s '75	48¾	47¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	83	83¼
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	91	90
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99½
Goodrich 6s '45	75½	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75⅝	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90¼	90
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	69	68½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	94½	94½
Houston E&WTex 1st 5s '33	66½	66½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	39	38⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	84¾	84½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¼	100
Ill Central 4¾s '66	48	47½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	49⅞	49¼
Ill Central 4s '51	96¼	95⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95⅛	95⅛
Ind Nat Gas & Oil 5s	96⅛	95⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79⅛	79⅛
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78⅝	78½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51¾	51½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	62¼	61¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	57½	57½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	50½	49⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	50	48⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	38	36½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	70½	70
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	35	35
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	47⅛	47
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	47	47
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	55¾	55
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	45	45
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	52¼	52
Int Paper 6s '55	34	33 ⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	56⅛	55
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	50½	50
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	68	67
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¾	93¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	93½	93½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	68⅛	68⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	81¼	81¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	90
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91	91
L'Autaro 6s '54	13	13¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75½	75¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	80	80
Long Island 5s '34	90½	90
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41⅜	41
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	96½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73½	71
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	84¼	84
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	47	47
Metro Water 5½s '50	93½	93½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92½	92½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	32	32
Min St P&SSM 5s '38	77	77
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	65½	65½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	58	57
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	77	77
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	16	16
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41½	40½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	62	60
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	58½	57½
Mo Pacific 5s C '78	58	58
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	58¼	58
Mo Pac 5s L '81	44½	42¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	22	19¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	34	34
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	96⅝	95⅝
Montana Power 5s	79	79
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77½	77½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74¾	74¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73	73¾
Morris &Essex 4½s '55	77¼	77¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅝	99⅝
Nat Steel 5s	94⅛	94⅛
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94½	94¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¼	100¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	44¾	43½
N Y Cent & H R 5s C	39½	39¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72¼	72
NYC&HR con 6s A '35	74½	74
NYC&HR 6s '54	91½	91⅛
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	71¼	71
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 5s 2013	77¼	76⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91½	90⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	39⅝	34¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	41	39½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	35	31
NY Edison 5s '44	100	100
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	100	100⅛
NY N H&H 4s '56	9	9
NY N H&H deb 4s '67	9	9
NY N H&H 4½s '67	7¾	7¾
NY N H&H cv 6s '48	90¼	89⅝
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	31	30
NY Ont & W 1st ref 4s '92	39	39
NY Phila & Nor gen 6s A '65	98½	98½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	97	97
Nor Southern rfg A '61	17	16
Nor Am Cement 6½s '48	31	31
Nor Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed & C 5s	97¼	97¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s '2047	69½	69½
Nor Pacific gen 4s '97	77½	77½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	87½	87½
Nor Pacific 4½s B 2047	87½	86⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	85	84¾
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	103½	102⅞
Nor States Pow Ref 5s '34	87	87
Nor States Pow 5s C '34	87	87
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	87	86½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	101¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101½	101½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¾	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90½	90
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	85	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	77⅛	76⅞
Penn Railroad 6s '84	97	96⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91⅞	91⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91¾	91¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99
Pere Marquette 5s	89	89
Pere Marquette 4½s '56	81¼	81¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	81	81
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	48	48
Philadelphia Co 6s '57	89¾	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	85¾	85½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	48
Phil Railway 4s '37	39¾	39¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '90 C	51	50⅞
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	65¾	64⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	38½	38
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94	93½
Pub Svc E&O 4s	86¼	86¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	71½	71½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¼	69½
Radio Keith ct p pd	98	98
Read rfg 4½s A '97	79	78
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	80	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	45	45
Revere Cop & Br 6s '40	81	80½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	83½	83½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	32½	31½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	33	33
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	38	35½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	40½	40½
St Louis SW con 4s '89	70½	69½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	55½	55½
Seabd AL 6s	6	6
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	76
Shell Union 5s '47	70	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100	99½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	87	87
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	89¼	89¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	89⅜	89⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww	70½	70
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	69½	68⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	80¼	80
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	85	83½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	84½	84½
Southern Ry gen 4½s '56	89¼	88½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	90¼	90¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	73½	72
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	73½	73¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	78	78¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	36½	36½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34½	34½
Third Ave R Co 5s '60 sta ctf	76½	76½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	99⅞	99⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99½	99½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	83	83
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	75	73½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	79⅛	79½
United Biscuit 6s '42	83	83
US Rubber Co 5s '47	89	89
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	79	79
Util Pow & Lt 6s '50 wtk	45	44
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	46½
Vanadium 5s '41	84	84
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87	87
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13½	13
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	21	21
Wabash RR 5½s '75	18	18
Wabash RR 5s D '60	15	13½
Warner Cos '44 ww	86	86
Washington W P 5s '39	84½	84½
West Pa Pow 5s C '60	99½	99½
Western Electric 5s '44	98¾	98¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63¾	63¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	44½	44½
Western Union 5s '51	70	70
Western Union 5½s '36	95	95
Western Union 5s '60	89½	89½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97½	97½
Wilkesbarre & East 5½s ww	97	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69¾	68¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68¼	68

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan22	Last Jan21
3½s '47	94.11	94.60	94.60	94.11
1st 4¼s '32	98.10	97.31	97.31	98.2
4th 4¼s '38	99.30	98.29	98.29	99.20
US 3s '55	94.24	94.00	94.19	94.26
US 3¼s '40	95.25	95.10	95.12	95.20
US 3¼s '43 March	90.34	90.12	90.15	90.21
US 3¼s '43 June	90.33	90.16	90.16	90.24
US 3¼s '47	99.30	99.00	99.00	99.18
US 3¼s '46	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.00
US 4s '54	100.31	98.15	98.30	98.27
US 4¼s '52	100.31	100.16	100.30	100.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38¾	38
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	48½	48½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	54⅝	53½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53½	53½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '81	54	53½
Australia 4½s '56	53¾	53
Australia 5s '55	58	58½
Australia 5s '57	44	44½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	16	16
Austria Hydro 6½s	36	36
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	77½	77½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	34¼	34
Belgium (King) 6s '55	83	83
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	88	87½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95¾	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96	96
Berlin (City) 6s '58	22	22
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	27	26
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	40½	40
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	35½	35½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9¼	9¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21½	21½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22¼	22¼
Brazil (UB) 8s '41	27	26½
Brisbane 5s '58	43	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	19	19
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33½	33½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	33¾	33¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	88½	88
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	73	71¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '59	80	80½
Canada Dom) 5s '52	79	79
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	76	76
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	18	18
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	29¾	29
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13	13
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	28½	28½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	36	36½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	37	37
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	63½	62
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	65	64
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	34	34
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	32	32
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	38	38
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	80½	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76	76
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '46	37½	37½
Denmark (Kinf) 4½s '62	80¼	80¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	70	70
Denmark (King) 5½s '42	78¾	78¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	70	70
Dutch El 6s '47	83½	83¾
Dutch El ar 6s '52	79½	79½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45	45
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	45	45
Finnish B 6s '54	44½	44½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	89	89
Frankfort 6½s '53	34¼	34¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	110¼	109
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113	111½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	35	35
German 7s '49	61½	60
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	38½	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	38½	38
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44	43
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	26¾	26¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33	33
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	38½	38½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	37	36
Greek 6s '68	36	36
Greek 7s '64	48	48
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	68	68
Harpen 6s '49 ww	34	34
Helsingfors 6½s '60	37	37
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	37	37
Hungary Mun 7s '61	15½	15½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	17	17
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	72	73¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70	69
Italy (King) 7s '51	88½	88
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	73	73¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	83¾	83¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	23	23
Karstadt 6s '43	38	38
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	90½	90½
Lyons (City) 6s '

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FOUR PLAYERS TIED FOR LEAD

Kieckhefer, Reiselt, Layton and Thurnblad in Billiard Tie

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BC
J. M. Layton	2	0	2	36
A. J. Thurnblad	2	0	7	47
Otto Reiselt	2	0	7	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	2	0	6	43
P. S. Scoville	2	1	2	48
Jacob Schaefer	1	1	6	51
A. K. Hall	1	1	3	51
J. N. Bozeman	1	2	4	34
L. J. Kenney	1	2	3	43
T. S. Denton	0	2	6	—
O. L. Copules	0	2	1	—
Bernard Westhus	0	3	7	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Two players joined the leadership class and one dropped out of it as a result of four games played yesterday, the fourth day of the tournament for the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards. Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia and A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, both former champions, were the joiners, and P. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., eastern sectional champion, slipped a notch.

Reiselt won his second straight victory, 50 to 35, in 40 innings, defeating Bernard Westhus of St Louis, southern sectional titleholder. Kieckhefer triumphed over T. S. Benton of Kansas City, Mo., 50 to 35, in 43 innings. Scoville lost his first game in three starts to J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., 50 to 45, in 54 innings.

The day's fourth victory was claimed by L. J. Kenney of Chicago, defeating Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, the world's champion, at 18.2 balkline, who is making his first bid for the triangle crown. The victory was not so much a surprise as the margin by which it was gained, 50 to 34 in 43 innings. This was Kenney's first success in three engagements.

With two others setting the example of 8 clusters for high runs, Reiselt followed suit in his match with Westhus. He ran his 8 in the fourth inning, thereby seizing such an advantage that the southern champion was never in the running. Reiselt led in 10 innings, 15 to 5, in 20 innings, 30 to 18, and 10 more turns saw him round 41 against 23. Westhus had a run of 7 in the fifteenth frame, but otherwise could not get going. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 0 2 8 0 0 1 2 0 3 1 1 4 1 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 1 3 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 1—50. Innings—40. High run—8.

Bernard Westhus—1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 8 1 0 7 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—35. Innings—40. High run—7. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

By gathering small runs in many consecutive innings, Kenney led Schaefer most of the way. Kenney not only collected the billiards, but when missing left Schaefer nothing to shoot at. They tied at 11-all in the eleventh inning; but after that Kenney had everything his own way. He led 20 to 16 in 20 innings, 37 to 27 in 30 innings and 49 to 31 in 40. The score by innings:

L. J. Kenney—0 1 0 0 2 0 3 0 1 1 3 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 3 3 0 0 1 3 2 0 1 0 4 0 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 1—50. Innings—43. High Run—4.

Jacob Schaefer—1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 2 s 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 3 3 0 0 s 0 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 1 s 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—34. Innings—43. High Run—6. Safeties 3. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Kieckhefer finished with a run of 5 to defeat Denton in the second afternoon encounter. The Kansas City veteran got away to a fast start, 13 to 6 in six innings, aided by his high run of 6 in the third frame. He kept ahead of the Chicagoan until the twenty-sixth frame, where Kieckhefer ran 6 to lead 28 to 26. From that point o Kieckhefer advanced aggressively, failing to count in only 6 of 17 turns. The score by summary:

A. H. Kieckhefer—3 s 0 1 6 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 1 3 6 1 2 1 0 1 2 3 2 2 0 0 0 1 6 0 2 1 5—50. Innings—43. High run—6. Safety—1.

T. S. Denton—1 6 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 s 2 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 6—35. Innings—43. High run—6. Safeties—3. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Bozeman upset the "upsetter" when he defeated Scoville. The Vallejo boy pulled up from the rear in the twelfth frame, 17 to 16, and held the lead to the twenty-eighth, where Scoville came to bat with a cluster of 8. This gave the Buffalo entry the advantage, 31 to 27. They battled on even terms for a while, and then Scoville gradually pulled ahead to lead, 45 to 38, in the forty-ninth frame. Bozeman clicked off three singles, and then duplicated Scoville's 8, which left him one short of game. He got the needed carom on the next trip to the table. The score by innings:

J. N. Bozeman—0 0 2 0 7 0 0 1 1 1 3 2 2 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 6 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—50. Innings—54. High Run—8.

P. S. Scoville—0 5 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 9—45. Innings—53. High Run—8. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Fencers Club Wins Junior Épée Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The team of the Fencers Club of New York, composed of Denholm D. McKie, Tracy W. Jaeckel, and Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., captured the United States junior épée team championship last night, from 17 teams, in the annual competition of the Amateur Fencers League of America, held at the Salle De Armes of the winners. But it was merely on a bouts basis that the event was settled, as the final round-robin stripe against the teams of Salle De Vince, composed of Gerald I. Cetrulo, Joseph R. Bazinet, and Peter W. Bruder, and the New York Athletic Club, represented by John R. Huffman, Wallace A. Walker, and Lieut. Frederick R. Weber, U. S. A., resulted in a team victory for each. A count of bouts, however, resulted in the victory of Fencers Club, with 11, to 9 for Salle De Vince, and 7 for New York Athletic Club. The other teams were listed as follows:

New York National Guard—Lieut. H. M. Lutz, Lieut. Marvin Rick, Lieut. Caleb Weeks.

Yale University Second—A. H. Buser Jr., Richard Shera, Gilbert Greenway.

West Point Officers—Lieut. R. W. Brady, Lieut. John A. Barry Jr., Lieut. H. George Wilde.

New Jersey Division—Arthur Federici, Jules Derigne, Edwin S. Dow.

New York University First—J. R. De Caprles, Walter Graniolf, Albert I. Di Giacinto.

Columbia University—Robert S. Driscoll, Alfred Serodisch, John R. Crap.

University Fencers—Max Kapner, Philip Y. Lubart, Benjamin S. Feber.

U. S. Army Pentathlon Team—Lieut. Aubrey S. Newman, Lieut. Clayton J. Mansfield, Lieut. Thomas J. Shade.

Yale University First—Rockwood Q. P. Chin, Howard S. Terrell, Philip A. Mangano.

College of the City of New York First—Malcolm H. Hammerschlag, Emil Goldstein, Gerald Ehrlich.

College of the City of New York Second—J. S. Stewart Jr., Raymond Lavine, John Barr.

New York University Second—Melvin Zimet, Arthur Mehlman, Ignacio Mirabella.

Saltus Fencing Club—Edward Meylan, Marcel Brameral, Henry Lager.

165th Regiment—Sergt. George Frobig, Sergt. Winslow Cornett, Sergt. Henry Rosemanth.

This large number of entries made three rounds and a final round-robin necessary. They resulted as follows:

First Round—Salle Vince defeated National Guard, 5—3; Yale Second defeated West Point Officers, 5—3; New York A. C. defeated New Jersey Division, 5—3; New York University First defeated Columbia, 5—1; U. S. Army defeated University Fencers, 5—3; Fencers Club defeated Yale First, 5—3; C. C. New York First defeated C. C. New York Second, 5—3; Saltus Club defeated New York University Second, 5—3; 165th Regiment had a bye.

Second Round—Salle Vince defeated Yale Second, 5—3; New York A. C., defeated New York Univ First, 5—1; U. S. Army, defeated C. C. New York First, 5—2; Fencers Club, defeated 165th Regiment, 5—0; Saltus Club had a bye.

Third Round—Salle Vince, defeated U. S. A. 5—3; New York A. C., defeated Saltus Club, 5—2, Fencers Club had a bye.

Final Round—Fencers Club, defeated New York Athletic Club, 7—3; Salle De Vince defeated Fencers Club, 5—4; New York Athletic Club defeated Salle De Vince, 5—3.

DETROIT TAKES THIRD IN RACE

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	16	5	5	77	45	37
Chicago	9	9	4	60	46	27
Detroit	10	4	12	49	66	24
Boston	7	9	8	61	51	23

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	12	5	10	84	68	29
Canadiens	11	4	11	53	58	26
Americans	9	6	12	43	64	24
Montreal	7	4	15	72	81	18

RESULTS JAN. 21

Canadiens 3, Toronto 1.
Detroit 4, Montreal 3.
Chicago 1, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 22 — Douglas Young, youthful defenseman of Detroit Falcons, came through with a spectacular solo rush in the final period that produced a goal and gave the Falcons a 4-to-3 victory over Montreal Maroons here last night. It was Detroit's second win over Maroons in National Hockey League play here this season.

DETROIT		MONTREAL
Kilrea, Emms, Sorrell	lw	Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Goodfellow, Lewis, Cox	c	Stewart, R. Smith, Phillips
Aurie, Carson, Cooper	rw	Northcott, Trottier, Siebert
Young, A. Smith	ld	Wilcox, McVicar
Noble, A. Smith	rd	Conacher, Starr
Connell	g	Walsh

Score—Detroit 4, Maroons 3. Goals—Young 2, Kilrea, Emms for Detroit; Stewart 2, Trottier for Maroons. Assists—Lewis 2, Goodfellow, Carson for Detroit; Brydson 2 for Maroons. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and G. N. Goodman. Penalties—Detroit 4, Montreal 5. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 22—The world's champion Canadiens took sole possession of second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League last night when they defeated Toronto Maple Leafs, 3 to 1.

The Habitants had to come from behind to get the victory, as Clancy scored the only goal of the first period. Mondou evened the count in the second on a pass from Larochelle. S. Mantha scored the winning goal with eight minutes left in the third period. With a minute left, Chabot was taken out of the Toronto goal and six forwards sent into action, and this enabled Joliat to score on an empty goal, just before the final bell.

CANADIENS		TORONTO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha	lw	
	rw, Conacher, Pinnigan, Darragh	
Morenz, Lepine	c	Primeau, Blair
Gagnon, Wasnie, Larochelle	rw	
	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Burke, Munro	ld	Clancy, Day
S. Mantha, Lesieur, Leduc	rd	
	ld, Horner, Levinsky	
Hainsworth	g	Chabot

Score—Canadiens 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Mondou, S. Mantha and Joliat for Canadiens; Clancy for Toronto. Assist—Larochelle for Canadiens. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Penalties—Canadiens 1, Toronto 4. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Chicago Black Hawks pushed New York Americans out of a tie for second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League standing last night by winning, 1 to 0, in a weakly played game. None of the players showed anywhere near his best, with Americans combining better, but losing out by their wild shooting.

CHICAGO		N. Y. AMERICANS
Thompson, Holmes, Shea	lw	
	rw, Lamb, Pilmore, Kilrea	
Lowrey, Cook, Ripley, Thompson	c	
	c, Burch, Himes, Jeremiah	
Ingram, March, Couture	rw	
	lw, Convey, McVeigh, Keating	
Abel, Boucher	ld	Dutton, Shields
Graham, Wentworth	rd	Ayres, Brydge
Gardiner	g	Worters

Score—Chicago 1, Americans 0. Goal—Couture for Chicago. Assist—Ripley for Chicago. Referees—O. J. Mallinson and J. A. Cameron. Penalties—Chicago 9, Americans 5. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WITHINGTON BEATS PERKINS

Play started Thursday in the preliminary round of the Massachusetts Class A squash racquets championship and was featured by the elimination of G. Holmes, Perkins of the Harvard Club of Boston, the third seeded player and finalist in this tournament last year. Perkins bowed to Lothrop Withington of the Union Boat Club, 15—13, 15—13, 16—18, 15—12. The other two top-seeded stars, Thomas E. Jansen of the Harvard Club and Ralph E. Besnett of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club won their matches Jansen won the only three-game match played in three extra-point games from Robert C. Bray of Newton Centre 8. T. C. Beekman Pool, Harvard undergraduate, defending champion, drew a bye. All first round matches must be completed by Jan. 25.

LUQUE AND BRESSLER RELEASED

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Adolfo Luque, veteran pitcher and Rube Bressler, veteran outfielder, today were given their unconditional releases by the Brooklyn Baseball Club. Both entered the big leagues the year, 1914, Luque with Boston and Bressler with Philadelphia as a pitcher. The release of Luque breaks up the only Cuban battery in the major leagues. He and Al Lopez, the young Brooklyn catcher from Havana, formed the Spanish-speaking combination.

TENNIS STOCK ON THE UPGRADE

British Have Good Reason to Herald 1932 as a 'Happy New Year'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Frederick J. Perry's decisive victory over Jean Borotra on wood at Paris Jan. 3 and the success of the British boys in repelling a strong French invasion at the annual Dulwich covered courts junior competition marked the start of what British men lawn tennis players have good reason to herald as a "Happy New Year." For, beyond all doubt, their stock stands at a higher point in the international market than it has done at any time since the war. And, it is still going up.

In 1931, Britain made the come back, which had so long been a hope deferred, and she did so mainly through the agency of Henry W. Austin and Perry. These two young men, placed first and second, respectively, in the British ranking for last year, put their country once more on the lawn tennis map, in Davis Cup ties, after failing unaccountably in the Wimbledon championships. But for the grand fighting form, in a crisis, of Henri Cochet (who himself had been a great disappointment in the Wimbledon singles), they would indeed have wrested the Davis Cup from France in the challenge round as a sequel to their victories over the United States in the interzone final and over Czechoslovakia in the deciding match for the European zone competition.

Austin and Perry Not Alone

Austin and Perry were not alone in this great adventure, of course, but they were the outstanding characters in it and, after each had beaten in a Davis Cup tie the man to whom he had previously lost at Wimbledon, they were assured of places very near the top of the world's best twelve. In Britain it is not regarded as an extravagant hope that another year of experience will, indeed, see them hailed as the two greatest players in the game, standing on guard over a certain team trophy that has not glittered in Britain since the full international era of lawn tennis dawned.

In merit there is little to choose between England's top pair. Austin has more style in his delightfully easy stroke production; Perry is the stronger man, physically, and the more consistent, with rare speed of foot among his athletic attributes. That his courtcraft has improved greatly can be inferred correctly from his joining the small band of players (Austin is among them) who have defeated Borotra on a wooden surface. Perry has seldom been more impressive than he was in the Sporting Club de Paris's Christmas tournament. In partnership with a young French Davis Cup player, Christian Boussus, he beat Marcel Bernard and Paul Feret in the final of the men's doubles; with Miss Josane Sigart, of Belgium, he won the mixed doubles; and, as a finale, he took the singles final from Borotra at a score of 3—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Tried to Win Quickly

Borotra tried to win quickly by storming the net—his usual policy in these days—but Perry weathered the storm and subsequently played with judgment that abundantly justified his victory. He made no avoidable mistakes, he made openings for winners, and he made winners. Which is all that can be asked of anyone. Whether Austin or Perry is the greater player at the present time is a matter for speculation upon which the events of 1932 may provide a ruling. It is sufficient at the moment to bracket them at the head of a formidable group of British men players such as George P. Hughes, J. Colin Gregory, Harold G. N. Lee, John S. Olliff, Ian G. Collins and Charles H. Kingsley.

Really the most significant fact, though—so far as the future of the game in Britain is concerned—is that talent is developing to an unprecedented extent among the juniors, whose task will be to retain a place for their country at, or near, the top of the international ranking. Lawn tennis is now played more in the schools, and the coaching of boys is being systematized with the result that some of the youngsters are developing along the best lines.

The Administrative Side

Turning to the administrative side of the game, we can see right away that 1932 finds the English Lawn Tennis Association in a very sound position, financially. The surplus funds of the governing body amount, one understands, to more than £50,000, which contrasts strikingly with the £1000 surplus in 1914 and would seem to hint of big potential developments if this money is put back into the game in the form of coaching and improved playing facilities.

Last year the L. T. A. received £14,000 as its share of the spoils at Wimbledon in 1930, and it has, of course, a substantial annual revenue from the affiliation fees of clubs and counties, the per capital tax of two shillings levied on every competitor for every recognised tournament in which he or she plays, and a share of the gate in Davis Cup ties and other international matches.

From all of which it can be observed that there are solid grounds for optimism concerning British men's Lawn Tennis in 1932. The players are there, fresh talent is rising to join them, and there is money to spend on the furtherance of the game in all its aspects.

TILDEN RALLIES TO DEFEAT NUSSLEIN

William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d of Philadelphia came from behind to defeat Hans Nusslein of Germany in a long drawn-out five-set tennis match at the Boston Garden Thursday night before some 5000 spectators. Nusslein won the first two sets at 6—4, 6—4. Tilden won the last three at 7—5, 6—2, 6—3, thus bringing the number of victories up to 4 to 1 over the German professional since the present tour started. All of the Tilden-Nusslein matches during this tour have gone to five sets, Nusslein winning the encounter in Trenton, N. J., several days ago.

Albert Burke, an Irishman from Paris, pro champion of France in 1930, and Roman Najuch from Berlin, professional champion of Germany from 1925 to 1930, started the evening's program, playing two sets, Burke winning the first at 7—5 and the second being halted at 6-all to allow the feature between Tilden and Nusslein to go on at 9:30 p. m.

Tilden appeared off form in the first two sets, but stuck to his guns and improved as the match wore on and Nusslein wore out.

Providence Adds Two Points to Lead

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	12	3	2	69	34	27
Boston	10	2	3	64	38	22
Philadelphia	9	3	3	44	47	21
Bronx	8	4	9	47	53	20
New Haven	9	2	10	46	36	20
Springfield	6	2	13	40	61	14

RESULT JAN. 21

Providence 5, Philadelphia 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22—Providence Reds strengthened their hold on first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League race last night by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows 5 to 2 in a game that had no dull moments. Each team played fast hockey. The Reds led throughout.

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Harrington	lw	
	rw, Buckles, Lowrey, Coulter	
Gaudreault, L. Murray	c	
	c, Andrews, King, Creighton	
Cormier, Giroux, Taylor	rw	
	lw, Hudson, Anderson, Pilkin, Kinsella	
Carson, Connor	ld	rd, McCaffrey, Paulhus
Vail, Desmarais	rd	ld, Nichols, Paulhus
Beveridge	g	Murray

Score—Providence 5, Philadelphia 2. Goals—L. Murray 2, Harrington, Taylor, Giroux for Providence; Buckles, Nichols for Philadelphia. Assists—Vail 2, Giroux, Harrington for Providence; King, Andrews for Philadelphia. Referees—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Penalties—Providence 4, Philadelphia 4. Time—Three 30m. periods.

WASHINGTON SIGNS CONZELMAN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22 (AP)—Jimmy Conzelman, noted coach of professional football teams and former Washington University football star, has been appointed head football coach at Washington University, it was announced here today. The announcement was made by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, who has been football coach for three years, and who will remain as director of athletics and physical education, a position he has held for a number of years, along with coaching duties. Conzelman has made a reputation for himself as director of professional football teams, having directed teams at Rock Island, Milwaukee, Detroit and Providence. In 1928 the Providence team, under his leadership, won the championship of the National Football League. This will be Conzelman's first position as coach of a college or university team.

SKIERS HEAD FOR LAKE PLACID

CANTON, S. D., Jan. 22 (AP)—Led by the United States champion, Caspar Olmoen of the Sioux Valley Ski Club, Canton, the United States Olympic ski jumping team today headed for Lake Placid, N. Y., to represent this country in the III Olympic Winter Games next month. Other members of the team, selected here last night, are Roy Mikkelson, Norge Ski Club, Chicago; Pedar Falstad, Sioux Valley; and Lemoine Batson, Sioux Valley. John Steele, Estes Park, Colo., and Carl Holmstrom, Bear Mountain Club, New York, are the alternates. The selections were made by the United States Olympics ski committee after trials here last Sunday and yesterday. Past performances also were considered.

SVAAP OWNER WINS MEDAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—William A. Robinson, who made a 3½-year tour around the world in his small sailing craft Svaap, was last night awarded the Blue Water Medal, given annually by the Cruising Club of America for a remarkable sailing feat. The award was made at a dinner and meeting of the Cruising Club held in the Yale Club. Officers of the club were reelected as follows: Alexander W. Moffett, commodore; Robert Ford, vice-commodore; Edwin H. Tucker, secretary and treasurer, and W. P. Stephens, historian. The new governors are John Parkinson, Charles W. Atwater, Carleton S. Cooke, N. S. Seeley and Martin S. Kattenhorn.

FOOTBALL PLANS DEFERRED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22 (AP)—Absence of a Princeton delegate prevented completion of plans at a meeting called yesterday to select a football team of "Big Three" players to play a western team on the Pacific coast next summer. Ted Jones, former coach and head of the proposed Harvard-Yale-Princeton team, said he would confer with Thurston Davies of Princeton in New York Sunday, and that a second meeting would probably be held next week. Head Coach Mal Stevens of Yale and Head Coach Eddie Casey of Harvard conferred with Jones yesterday. It is planned, Jones said, to hold the contest during the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

GOODWIN VS. LIVESAY

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin, Monroe (N. Y.) youth, today meets E. G. Livesay, Columbus, Ohio, 19-year-old southpaw, for the Florida east coast men's golf title. Both yesterday waded through two rounds of match play to reach the 18-hole final. Goodwin, who has played par golf throughout the tournament, eliminated S. A. McGee, Rumsford, N. Y., 10 and 8, and then trounced Van Culver, Port Jervis (N. Y.) club champion, 5 and 3. Livesay disposed of W. T. Sundelfinger, Pittsburgh, 7 and 5, and then defeated Tom Somerville, Charlottesville, Va., 1 up, in the hardest battle of the tournament.

MUST ACCOUNT FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Foreign participants in the winter Olympics who bring their own equipment must gather up what is left of their playthings and take them back home when they leave for their native lands. On arrival in the United States all are required to make a baggage declaration, listing every article, and file a promise to export, under customs supervision, all paraphernalia not consumed or entirely destroyed. In addition to the experts bringing their skates and skis, others are importing bobsleds and there are teams coming from Canada with dog sleds and the huskies to draw them.

CUTLER DEFEATS JOSEPH

MONTREAL, Jan. 22 (AP)—R. G. Cutler of Boston eliminated H. G. Joseph of Montreal, 15—11, 15—7, 10—15, 15—10, in the first round of the Canadian amateur racquets championship yesterday. Two other United States players were beaten. L. S. Bishop of New York bowed to T. F. Jones of Montreal, 15—7, 10—15, 15—9, 15—10, and H. G. Clark of Boston was eliminated by A. S. Cassels of Montreal, 15—13, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.

N. E. SKI MEET POSTPONED

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 22 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Brattleboro Outing Club have voted to postpone indefinitely the New England championship ski jump scheduled for next Sunday on the Outing Club's hill. A total lack of snow was responsible for the action.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Akron 27, Heidelberg 21.
Furman 31, South Carolina 24.
Geneva 35, Waynesburg 32.
Indiana S. T. 30, Oakland City 23.
Simmons 40, Texas Tech 36.
W. N. C. T. 31, Appalachian State 34.

THREE MORE GIANTS IN FOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday announced three more signatures to the 1932 contract fold, including Ethan Allan, outfielder; Dave Bancroft and Tom Clark, coaches.

Flyers Advance To Second Place Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	2	7	48	35	38
Chicago	11	3	10	68	40	22
St. Louis	11	3	8	62	40	22
Tulsa	9	3	11	41	40	18
Duluth	6	1	13	45	55	13
Buffalo	6	2	13	34	49	13

(No points for ties.)

RESULT JAN. 21

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—Their ninth victory in 11 games was recorded by the St. Louis Flyers at the Chicago Stadium here last night, defeating the Chicago Shamrocks, 4 to 2. McPherson, center, counted three times for the visitors.

After a minute and a half of play McPherson took a pass from Williams, skirted the left boards, and shot from a wide angle, Kendall scored the second on a pass from Jackson after 17 minutes of the second period. In the third McPherson counted, unassisted, in 12m. 19s.

Shamrock goals were made by a Brydson-and-Buswell combination in the first period and the same two paired in the third, the times being 9m. 20s., and 4m. 41s. respectively. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		CHICAGO
Scott, Jackson	lw	
	rw, O'Neill, Brydson, Wiseman	
McPherson, Kirk	c	
	c, MacKenzie, Johnson, Riley	
Hill, Kendall, St. John	rw	
	lw, Burns, Prelessnitz, McFadyen	
Williams, Mulligan	ld	rd, Taylor, Buswell
Loucks, Creasey	rd	ld, Smith, Headley
Resume	g	Byrne

Score—St. Louis 4, Chicago 2. Goals—McPherson 3, Kendall for St. Louis; Brydson and Buswell for Chicago. Assists—Jackson for St. Louis; Buswell and Brydson for Chicago. Referees—J. G. Ellis and Russell Lavelle. Time—Three 30m. periods.

ANDOVER C. C. CHOSEN FOR STATE TOURNEY

Andover Country Club, Andover, Mass., has been selected for the women's Massachusetts state golf tournament, it was announced at the executive committee meeting of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts held at the Hotel Statler on Thursday. The dates for the state tournament were set for May 23 to 29. The state junior championship will be staged at the Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Aug. 30, while club pairs mixed foursome championship and the Townsend Cup tournament will take place on June 3 and Sept. 21, respectively, on courses to be announced later.

There will be only four districts, instead of the usual six, competing in the annual spring team matches of the association this year. In other years The Country Club and Brae Burn Country Club had individual teams competing against the stronger districts, but it was decided to make the competition more even this season. The districts for 1932 will be known as western, southern, northern and eastern. The schedule for the spring team matches will be completed by May 16 in order to give the women players ample time to prepare for the state tournament.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	13	7	5	52	45	33
Detroit	11	6	8	54	45	28
Windsor	10	4	10	54	52	24
London	8	7	9	40	34	23
Pittsburgh	8	5	11	41	60	21
Cleveland	9	3	12	59	60	21
Syracuse	8	4	12	60	84	20

RESULTS JAN. 21

Detroit 1, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 5, Pittsburgh 4, overtime.

BISONS' FIRST HOME LOSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22—Buffalo Bisons los their first game of the season at home here last night, bowing to Detroit Olympics by a score of 1 to 0. Parrand Gillie accounted for the only goal of one of the finest hockey exhibitions ever offered here. The visitors were without the services of Stewart Evans, Emmett Venne and Stan McCabe, but did not appear to be weakened any. Johnny Clark substituted in goal for Venne. McCabe was out because of the league's one-game suspension rule, having incurred three major penalties.

SYRACUSE WINS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 22—In one of the most hectic games seen on local ice this season, Syracuse Stars continued their spectacular play in the International Hockey League by defeating Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets, 5 to 4. Overtime was required to reach a decision. Syd Howe and Jack Markle scored two goals apiece for Syracuse and Waite one. Field and Fraser each scored one for Pittsburgh, while Romnes counted twice.

PERKINS DEFAULTS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 (AP)—T. Phillips Perkins, British amateur star, regarded as a title threat for the Miami C. Curtiss Trophy golf tournament here surprised the gallery yesterday when he defaulted his first round match to C. J. Meacham, Pleasantville, N. Y. Perkins offered no explanation, tournament officials said. He telephoned from a near-by course that he was playing with friends, and would not play his scheduled match with Meacham. He qualified for the Curtiss trophy play with a card of 79 that put him in fifth place. John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defending champion, found a hard opponent in A. R. Hakes, Dunkirk, N. Y., but Ryerson, medalist with a card of 73, won 2 and 1. H. F. Bowser of Chicago, runner-up for medalist honors, was eliminated by John Brown, Miami schoolboy, 1 up in 19 holes.

OTTAWA ALL-STARS WIN SERIES

Ottawa All-Star hockey team made a clean sweep in its three-game series with a picked English team by winning the final game last night, 3 to 1. The Canadians will play one more match against a representative French team before bringing their European tour to a close.

WINTER OLYMPIC ENTRIES CLOSE

Seventeen Nations to Be Represented by 354 Athletes

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 22 (AP)—Seventeen nations entered 354 athletes in the III Winter Olympic Games, to be held here Feb. 4 to 13. Entries closed at midnight last night.

Countries entered are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland and United States.

The official events to be contested are speed skating, skiing, hockey, bobsleigh racing, and men's and women's figure skating.

The United States was the only nation with entries in all events. Canada came next, with entries in four events, skiing, speed skating, hockey and figure skating.

The other nations, with the exception of Great Britain, Norway and Roumania, entered two or three events. Great Britain and Hungary entered only the figure skating and Roumania's only entry was the bobsleigh teams.

The United States entered the most athletes. Hungary entered the smallest number, four.

Unofficial "demonstration" events on the program included sled dog races, women's speed skating and curling.

The entries by countries:

AUSTRIA

Ski—Harald Basin, Gumpold, Buell, Harald Paumgarten. Figure Skating—Karl Schaefer, Pritzi Burger. Bobsleigh—Count Baptist Gudenus, Hugo Weinstengal.

BELGIUM

Figure Skating—Mme. Deligne. Bobsleigh—Vanhege, Houben, Hansez, Maus, Marin.

CANADA

Ski—Halvor L. Hegsfreit, David H. Douglas, Arthur H. Pangman, John R. Veit, Kaare Engstad, Walter Ryan, John F. Currie, John P. Taylor, Byron A. Oliver, William G. Clark, Frank D. Campbell, Jostein Nordmoe, D. Howard Bagguley, Philemon R. Wright, Arthur L. Gravel, Ross F. Wilson, William Bell, Robert S. Lumbarne, Jacques Landry, Leslie P. Gagne, Jacques R. Tache, Arnold V. Stone, Gerald E. Dupuis, Lucien Lafleur, Joseph E. C. Hogan.

Speed Skating—Willis Logan, Leopold Sylvestre, Theo Vanderstine, Alex Hurd, Frank Stack, Walter Dawe, Robert Denby, Herbert Flack, Wilfred Flack, Earl Willoughby, Marion S. McCarthy, Harry Smyth, Jim Moffat, Orville Middletown, Ross Robinson.

Figure Skating—Montgomery Wilson, Stewart Rexburn, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, Miss E. Fisher, Miss Mary Littlejohn, C. S. Bangs, Miss P. Claudet, M. Rogers, Mrs. M. Rogers.

Hockey—William H. Cockburn, Hugh R. Sutherland, Roy Hinkel, Harold A. Simpson, Walter G. Monson, N. Romeo Rivers, C. Victor Lindquist, George F. Garbutt, J. Alston Wise, U. Stanley Wagner, Norman J. Malloy, Kenneth S. Moore, Clifford T. Crowley, A. G. Duncanson.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Ski—Barton, Cifka, Feistauer, Simunek, Novak. Figure Skating—Walter Langer.

FINLAND

Ski—Tauno Lappalaine, Martti Lappalainen, Veli Saarinen, Yalmo Liikkanen, Jalmari Tolkka, Erkki Pentilla. Skating—Ossian Olavi Blomqvist. Figure skating—Marcus Rafael Nikkanen.

FRANCE

Ski—Berthet, Cretin, Mugnier, Serretan, Gindre, Lacroix, Ehrart, Beaudoing. Figure Skating—Torchon, M. and Mme. Brunet. Bobsleigh—Louis Balsan, Armand Delille.

GERMANY

Figure Skating—Ernst Baier. Hockey—Ball, Henrich, Herker, Jaeneck, Korff, Leinweber, Roemer, Schroetzle, Sievogt, Strobl, Kleeberg, Leader. Bobsleigh—Werner Zahn, Werner Huth, Heinrich Rossner, Dr. Hans Mehlhorn, Fritz Grau, Max Ludwig, Helmut Hopmann, Albert Brehme, Hanns Killian, Sebastian Huber.

GREAT BRITAIN

Figure Skating—Miss Megan Olwent Taylor, Miss Magdalen Cecilia Colledge, Miss Joan Dix, Miss Mollie Doreen Phillips.

HUNGARY

Figure Skating—Rotter, Szollas, Organist, Szalai.

ITALY

Ski—Giovanni Delago, Francesco de Zulian, Lorenzo Colturi, Erminio Sertorelli, Severino Menardi, Gino Solda, Andrea Veurich, Ernesto Zardini, Ingenuino Dallago. Bobsleigh—Teofilo Rossi di Montera, Agostino Lanfranchi, Gaetano Lanfranchi,

MOTION PICTURE TRADE OBJECTS TO TICKET TAXES

Load Would Fall on Needy, Shutting Off Amusement, House Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — The motion picture industry today led the long procession of people who do not want to be taxed. Its representatives appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is seeking to frame the new tax laws of the nation, while behind, and in long line equally earnest in their plea to be spared, were baseball, circuses, amusement parks, the legitimate stage and scenic wonders.

They all appeared to protest against the proposal of the Treasury Department to reënact the so-called "nuisance taxes" of war-time days by adding a 10 per cent tax on admissions to every amusement which costs more than 10 cents.

Citing the patriotic service of the motion picture industry in upholding the morale of the people during times of business recession and the hardships through which it is now passing, representatives of producers, distributors, and exhibitors alike, all requested the committee not to recommend any laws which would, they held, force thousands of small theaters into bankruptcy and out of business.

Of the 20,049 theaters in the United States equipped to exhibit sound pictures, 5268 are already closed, as of Jan. 1, Mr. Charles Pettijohn, counsel for the association representing the entire industry, declared.

"Not a theater in the country," he added, "is earning 10 per cent on its gross, and there is hardly one of the large, so-called de luxe houses which is even making 5 per cent."

In view of the situation, he and the other representatives of the industry contended that imposition of a 10 per cent tax would not only cause a loss in attendance, but would also impose hardships "which many of them in the smaller cities would be unable to survive, causing further unemployment and suffering."

All objected particularly to imposition of the tax on the smaller theaters patronized by working people and others with relatively small incomes. Mr. E. Kuykendall of Columbus, Miss., representing Motion Picture Theater Owners, said it was a tax which would discriminate against the "poor people" and would "deprive amusement to those who are unable to afford anything more expensive than an occasional movie."

In the small towns particularly, he held, the movie is not a luxury but a necessity "because it is the only means of relaxation left for the man who has had to take a cut in wages."

Mr. M. A. Lightman of Memphis, Tenn., representing the same organization, also said he was appealing for the poorer classes, for whom the movie is not only the main amusement but also a means of education. It would be just as bad, he said, to put a governmental tax on admision to public schools or libraries.

Theaters

"Great Catherine"

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—As their second offering of the season, the Studio Players last night presented "Great Catherine," by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. The cast.

Sergeant	David Kerman
Varinka	Sala Stew
Patiomkin	Howard da Silva
Edstaston	Robert Ross
Catherine	Jane Kim
Naryshkin	John Mann
Princess Dashkoff	Natalie Center
Claire	Elaine Basil

Shaw at his most light-hearted is not to be missed. When, for the moment, he drops the moralist and writes simply from an excess of high spirits, we are treated to a riot of felicity which suggests nothing so much as Oscar Wilde and Mark Twain rolled into one. In "Great Catherine" he is at his most brilliantly inconsequential. The play lacks even the mock profundity of "Heartbreak House," but reminds one of the rollicking boudoir interlude in the recent "Apple Cart." The phosphorescent play of his intellect over the subject is incessant, but such "ideas" as the piece contains are the children of gay paradox and not unlike certain outlying ideas of "Arms and the Man," which also treats the barbarian motif.

Slight as the play is in theme and extent, it demands a deft and quick-moving presentation. The long wafts between the scenes last night slowed up the tempo and detracted from the unity of the performance. The first two scenes were delightful, the last two were lacking in "go": Shaw himself becomes less exuberant toward the end, and the players, with one or two exceptions, lacked the necessary buoyancy. The outstanding performance was that of Mr. da Silva as Patiomkin. Miss Kim was less successful as Catherine; she appeared to be trying to wring more meaning from the part than was in it, while letting slip by the obvious opportunities for comedy.

As a curtain-raiser Strindberg's "The Stronger" was given. Virtually a dramatic monologue, and lasting only a few minutes, it has a compressed power which was apparent even through the distracting mannerisms of Miss Basil.

The performance, which met with the greatest enthusiasm, is to be repeated tonight.

Boston Art Notes

Two Englishmen

In the gallery of the Boston Museum School, Fenway and Museum Road, paintings and drawings by two young Englishmen, Mr. Rodney J. Burn and Mr. Robin Guthrie, are being shown. Both artists came to the United States last autumn in order to join the faculty of the Boston Museum School.

The occasional displays of works by Englishmen have scarcely sufficed to inform us about contemporary art in England. Paris has been the focal point and everything "new" and interesting either has gravitated therefrom or has reflected its influence.

Both Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Burn show faint traces of milder modernism. But essentially they are in the English tradition, having a taste for the picturesque beauty of the outdoors, employing a facile impressionistic mode to convey their ideas. They are both craftsmen of ability; they apply paint with assurance of just the manner that will tell eventually upon the canvas.

The sentiments which have endured for the English since the romantic nineteenth century still hold. The pallid tonalities, the wan characterization, the lack of wholesome conviction. We have been so exhilarated by the new systems of painting that these outworn methods appear a little dated. Color f.: the French (and for those who have adopted their methods) has become an organic element in the picture compound, not a mere afterthought. Both Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Burn reveal an interest, even a taste for color, but never do they treat it with the consideration it deserves.

In drawing, both exhibit more vitality. This, too, is a British gift—draftsmanship. There is strength, rhythm, plasticity in the drawn subjects. The men show conviction, liberation, clarity. They have been schooled in the masters, evidently, and happily. Perhaps they will teach the students in Boston what riches can be acquired by copying and adapting from draftsmen like Tiepolo, Rembrandt, Goya. D. A.

The Dance

Harald Kreutzberg

Harald Kreutzberg, with four dancing companions, came to town last night for his first recital of the season at Symphony Hall. The girls of the exotic names—Else Meudtner, Irja Hagfors, Araca Makarowa and Almuth Winckelmann—are all experienced dancers. They did not add luster to the program. Like a cluster of grace notes, they ornamented without being strictly necessary to the choreographical pattern.

Once again, Kreutzberg outshines his partners. And this is not in disparagement of the lovely Miss Georgi of former seasons. It is just that he has the "Dance It" that does not come of technique alone. He might well afford a program of solo numbers, as do other important dancers of the day. For only when he is on the stage is there the stir, the intensification, that art brings.

Mr. Kreutzberg did not honor Boston with the entirely new program he gave in New York. If he had done so he might have drawn a fuller house. Although the audience made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers, it was certainly not as numerically rewardful as the throngs which have been overflowing into the aisles at other dance-recitals this season.

Among the new numbers, the "Habanera at Midnight" (Debussy) and "The Hangman's Dance" (Wilckens) gleamed darkly with the macabre flavor so frequently cultivated by this dancer; the "Rag-Mazurka" (Poulenc) was spirited, free, reminiscent of items previously used; the "Russian Dance" (Wieniawski) an expansion of a former duet with Georgi. The solo "Master of Ceremonies" (Scott) was a highly stylized and distinctive figurine of dance. One of the most ambitious and truly affecting group dances, the "Lamentation of Orpheus" (Roger-Ducasse) received least applause. The demand for repetitions of shorter dances (always executed by Kreutzberg with variations) had already prolonged the program which "The Envious Girls" (Wilckens), costumed and posed after a Breughel painting, brought to a merry end.

Mr. Friedrich Wilckens, restored to his place as composer-accompanist, filled it effectually. M. L.

FINNISH-RUSSIAN TREATY EFFECTED

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 22 (AP)—A nonaggression treaty effective for three years and guaranteeing existing frontiers on the basis of the Dorpat Treaty was signed yesterday by representatives of Finland and Russia.

Each country pledged itself to refrain from attacks on the other and not to assist a third party in the event of aggression against either.

It was understood that Finland will not ratify the treaty until Russia has concluded similar negotiations with such other states as Poland and Roumania, and possibly France and Japan.

HONOLULU GETS MILWAUKEE ADVICE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22 (AP)—Milwaukee, pointed out as a model for law enforcement by the Wickersham Commission, has been called upon to show Honolulu how it is done.

Mr. J. G. Laubenheimer, chief of police, received a cablegram yesterday from Senator Charles Rice of Honolulu, seeking advice on how to reorganize the prosecutor's office on the island to make law enforcement more effective.

After conferring with Mr. George A. Bowman, district attorney, Mr. Laubenheimer dispatched a cablegram to the Hawaiian Senator advising that the prosecutor be appointed by a committee of circuit judges, to hold office during good behavior. The Senator suggested that the Honolulu district attorney be placed under the direction of the Fire and Police Commission.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 24

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1310kc-229m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., CFER, 600kc-499m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WFEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m., and WIBAA, 1360kc-220.5m.

MODEL HOUSING PROJECT BRINGS STANDARD RISE

Clothing Workers Better Condition in Coöperative Home Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A striking example of what the collective intelligence of a group of working people can do to improve their living conditions and general standards is shown in a report just published by the State Board of Housing. It covers a detailed study of the expenditures of 400 families living in the model housing project organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The object of the investigation was to discover whether the housing law passed by the Legislature in 1927, under which the board of housing operates, has actually been of benefit. The Amalgamated was the first organization to take advantage of this law limiting dividends of the housing project to 6 per cent and the maximum average rental of rooms to not more than $11. Housing projects organized on this basis obtain freedom from taxation on improvements for 20 years.

That the savings made possible by this law have actually been passed on in higher standards of living to the people who live in the Amalgamated Housing Corporation projects is shown in the survey, partly in the better living quarters, partly in better food and clothing than these same workers were formerly able to obtain and partly in a much richer social life. This has been effected, however, not merely by the state housing law, but through the coöperative organization which the workers have formed to eliminate the profit motive from their housing project and from stores and social services they have organized.

Tenants in Control

Although the Amalgamated union made possible the financing of the building and organization of the coöperative stores, the ownership and control now have passed into the hands of the tenants, and tenant managers under the leadership of Mr. Abraham Kazan, manager of the houses, now direct these coöperative activities.

In making the study, the help of 417 families was obtained to get a detailed record of all expenses for a year. The accounts were checked up with the help of trained investigators.

The survey showed that the same type of apartments in which the workers were living brought rentals in neighboring houses very nearly double the rentals paid in the Amalgamated project. What is more, the average family in these dwellings has 3.92 rooms as compared to 3.75 rooms used in previous dwellings in which they had lived. The investigation also showed that these families previously had paid an average of $51.49 per apartment for rent as compared with $44.81 in their new dwellings.

Affects Food

The most striking effect of the new set-up upon the food of these families was an increase in amount which they spent on vegetables and fruits as well as an increase in the number of meals they ate away from home

While detailed studies of expenditures upon clothing showed wide variations in the expenditures, no comparison with previous expenditures was attempted. Wives, on the average, spent $15 a year more on their clothing than husbands, and girls $15 a year more than their brothers.

In the expenditures upon house operation, there was a considerable difference between the high income groups and the low income groups. These items included gas and electricity, telephone and telegraph, domestic service, personal and housecleaning supplies, ice and laundry. The largest item in this was for gas and electricity, for which the average expenditure was $60 a year.

It is in the field of educational and recreational facilities that the most notable advances are shown.

COLORFUL HOCKEY GAMES AT GARDEN

What is probably the most colorful hockey program ever offered to the fans of Boston will be played at the Boston Garden tonight, in an effort to raise funds to aid the United States Olympic team in its journey to Lake Placid. Two games will be played, one between the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and the United States Olympic team, and the other between the Polish Olympic sextet and the Boston Hockey Club.

This is a remarkable program for more reasons than one. In the first place it will give the amateur hockey fans a chance to see two of the teams in action that will take part in the Olympic championships to be held at Lake Placid next month. It will also give the followers the opportunity of seeing just how the boys from across the water play the famous Canadian sport in comparison to the outstanding amateur team of this country and one of the best professional clubs. The game between the Bruins and the United States Olympic team should also prove just how much farther advanced professional hockey is than the amateur sport.

The Polish team will play its best hockey in an attempt to avenge the defeat handed it last year when the Boston Hockey Club made a tour of Europe. It is also the first time this Polish team has played in this country and it wishes to make a favorable impression on the fans.

The game will be played under Olympic rules, which call for three 15-minute periods and no forward passing in the attacking zone. The first game will start at 8:30.

MOTOR INSPECTION LIMIT SET AT MAY 1

The closing time for motorists to comply with the new state law and have their automobiles inspected and the card of approval placed on their windshields has been extended from Feb. 15, as required last year, to May 1. This announcement by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, comes as a reminder to motorists who might forget that automobile inspection is now an annual state requirement.

Mr. Ryan says the closing time was advanced chiefly to make the requirements less difficult to meet for motorists in the central and western parts of the State where snow blocks the highways a considerable part of the winter months. Motorists registering their cars after May 1 are given 15 days to comply with the requirements of the law.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Boston (990kc-303m)

3:00 p. m.—Paul Salzman, pianist.
3:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
3:31 "The Art of Living."
3:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
4:30 Old Painter; news; announcements.
4:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
5:00 Dainty Dot Dandies; Chester Gaylord and Sir Rainbers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Del Castillo, WBZ organist.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo.
9:00 NBC, Cliequot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Earle Nelson, John Merrick, Billy Murray, soloists; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, concert ensemble.
10:30 NBC, RKO Theater of the Air.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Art Reardon's Aristocrats.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:45 "Just Among Friends."
6:00 Studio announcements, news.
6:15 Sterling Four.
6:30 Bradford Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Spiritual singers.
7:30 Success interview.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not"; Robert L. Ripley.
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra; "Buddy Rogers," guest artist.
8:30 Melody Speedway.
8:45 NBC, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Friendship Town"; sketch.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; soloists; vocal ensemble.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Waves of Melody; Tom Brown, soloist; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Veterans of Foreign Wars; Vincent Lopez Orchestra; Coon-Sanders Orchestra; Wayne King's Orchestra; Ida May Bailey, soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade; orchestra.
5:15 Musical Cameo; Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
5:30 The Morse Auctioneers.
5:45 Educator Orchestra.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Ranny Weeks's Troubadours.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton-Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club, quartet and orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time"; news sketches.
9:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's orchestra; tenor.
9:45 CBS, Friendly Five Footnotes; popular orchestra; "Casey" Jones.
10:00 Frank Cornwall's orchestra.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
1:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Joe Smith's Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Beaux Arts Ball, Waldorf Astoria.
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

4:45 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Ollie and His Gang."
5:45 Faneuil Hall Market Man.
6:00 Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Olympic Games interview.
6:30 Two pianos and soloist.
6:45 CBS, Attempted broadcast from sunken Lusitania.
8:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Club Night.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Crosby Ensemble.
8:30 Yankee Network Drama.
9:00 Ray Shwartzon's Orchestra.
9:30 "Plain People," a domestic skit.
9:45 Organ recital; Ralph Nyland, tenor.
10:00 CBS, "Cafe Budapesth"; Hungarian Music.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Howard Barlow and Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WNBH, Boston (630kc-361m)

4:45 p. m.—Merleun Trio.
5:10 Talk, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad.
5:30 Jane Johnston, soprano.
5:45 Fred Gilbert, guitar.
6:00 Paramount Theater Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Vocal Program.

Tomorrow's Features

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Hawaiian Serenaders.
10:45 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, Keys to Happiness.
12:00 noon—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—News flashes.
12:25 p. m.—WBZ Organist, Del Castillo.
1:15 p. m.—Guy Prince Pate, songs with guitar.
1:30 p. m.—Robert Gibb, baritone.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Foreign Policy Association.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, second and third acts of "Barber of Seville."

WBZ

7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, and Quaker Man.
10:00 a. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
11:00 a. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
11:30 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Women's Clubs.
12:04 a. m.—4-H Club program.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Pat Barnes."
12:40 p. m.—NBC, Farmer's Union.
1:20 p. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.
1:55 p. m.—News and studio programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Vincent Lopez Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, Ernest Schelling, conducting.
12:45 p. m.—Wingate Athletic program, "Ice Sports."
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee Revue — String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Fifty Years With the Coast Guard."
4:45 p. m.—Organ; soloist.

ART MUSEUM ELECTS TWO NEW TRUSTEES

Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected to the board Prof. Paul J. Sachs and Mr. Richard C. Paine. Professor Sachs is associate director of the Fogg Art Museum and professor of fine arts at Harvard University.

Mr. Paine is president and director of the State Street Corporation, director of the New England Trust Company, and a director and officer of other financial and charitable organizations of Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of the Christian Science Monitor, copies of which are sent to all parts of the world. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children, temporary or permanent; professional nursing care combined with love and motherliness; open-air sleeping porches; country, near Boston. BOOTH GARDEN, Quincy, Mass. North Milton, Mass. Tel. Granite 917.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A home with surroundings quiet and harmonious, where guests may have experience part in normal family life. Booklet. (Under the management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter SIMON 1617. State Maternity License.) 13 Mason Terrace, Asp. 6415.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN EARN MONEY—Spare time; take orders children's, infants' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; opportunity unlimited. Free prospect. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 25-16, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED to sell food product; a wonderful opportunity for whole or part-time workers; a good repeat business of your own; agent purchases goods outright and sells at profit. CHARLES R. DAVIS, 361 Union Street, Newton Centre, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

Hotel Park Plaza
50 West 77th Street,
Endicott 2-3700 New York City

1	Room Studio Apartments, newly decorated. Private bath,	$50 mo. up.
2	showers, Kitchenettes.	$110 mo. up
3	Maid service.	$160 mo. up

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished, attractive, spacious 2-room housekeeping apartment for either a few months or month. UNGERMAN, 205 B Longwood Towers.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 Park Ave., 38th St.—Attractive studio, serving pantry with General Electric, maid service. Lexington 2-3245, Apt. 5-C.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including kitchen; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Desirable 4 and 5-room suites; rents reasonable. 304 Hemenway St.

NEW YORK CITY, 160 W. 73rd—Large studio, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigerator, furnished-unfurnished. Call Sunday or Tuesday all day. Other days to 11 m. (Apt. 5-D.)

N. Y. C.—Beautiful 3-room apartment, all latest improvements, furnished or unfurnished; sell furniture if desired; reasonable. Tel. Riverside 9-4314.

ORANGE, N. J., 304 White St., near High. One Block from Main—5 rooms, all improvements, electrical refrigerator, $60. Tel. 3-2143.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 404 W. Chesten Ave.—Two modern apartments; 3-den; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; 1 room, bath; Chelten Ave. Sta.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplaces; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

Japanese Demand End of Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

pecting to enter the capital this morning.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has also returned, and it is expected that the Government will undergo fresh changes after an immediate convention of the central executive committee to discuss the grave situation. The resignation of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Eugene Chen, is believed to be one possibility.

Absence of Discipline Seen in Chinese Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Dr. W. Leon Godshall, professor of political science at Union College, writing from Shanghai, where he is doing research work, deals with the Far Eastern situation.

He writes: "Now that the Council of the League has announced its resolution which carefully refrains from recommending anything distasteful to Japan, and fails to fulfill China's demands for Japanese withdrawal to within the South Manchuria Railway zone, student demonstrations are the order of the day.

"Virtually all the Chinese-controlled colleges and high schools are out on strike, threatening to visit Nanking again to show the Government just how things should be done.

"It was my fortune to be visiting Hangchow College during a student exodus to Nanking, despite orders from the Ministry of Education that they continue their studies. They commandeered railway trains despite orders to railway officials to prevent them from traveling. When trains were not available, they sat and lay on the tracks for days on end.

"All traffic was suspended hereabouts and in the vicinity of Peiping. The thousands of armed soldiers and police made no effort to enforce the Government orders, so the students won. They are now convinced that they can procure anything by demanding it.

"Discipline is entirely absent. The presidents of the Chinese colleges were summoned to Nanking to take their students away—futile gesture. Chinese boys are not disciplined in their homes—the word 'no' is never applied to them—so the consequence is that they are uncontrollable now.

"A few hundred foreign troops and police could restore order with little trouble."

Lytton Heads Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The Commission of Inquiry into Sino-Japanese relations, holding its first meeting yesterday, elected the Earl of Lytton president and decided to leave Europe early in February. It is expected to proceed to the Far East via the United States, where it will be joined by General McCoy, the American member of the commission.

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

Market Street Railway reports for December a profit of $68,143 after charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $63,490 in December, 1930. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31 there was a profit of $678,891 after charges, but before depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $730,537 in 1930.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 96th St.—1 and 2-room apartments, tiled baths, kitchens, all improvements; reasonable. Mar. 6-2884.

NEW YORK CITY, 2885 University Ave.—High class garden apartment house; 3 blocks from 191st St. church; 3 rooms $75.

N. Y. C., W. 97th St.—Sublet, January-October, large room, kitchenette, Pullman; large closets, bath, service. BRENNER, Fl. 2-3560.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 5th Ave. (96th)—Will share exclusive bachelor's apartment with one substantial gentleman; 2 bedrooms, radio and maples; sacrifice if permanent; $60 monthly. Atwater 9-1178.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1931 FORD Cabriolet; excellent condition; run less than 11,000 miles; owner going to Europe. University 8734 (Cambridge, Mass.).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

N. Y. C., 412 West 116th—Modern 7-room furnished apartment, studio type, all filled; attractive proposition. FOSTER, Acad. 2-8217.

CLEANING AND DYEING

OPERA TAILORS AND FURRIERS
108 St. Stephen St., Boston Ken. 8950
Men's suits and women's dresses cleaned at lowest prices. Work called for and delivered.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
229 West 72nd St., New York City Su. 2-7133

COUNTRY BOARD

HIDDENHILL INN
Spuyten-Duyvil-on-Hudson, New York City
Apartments, Suites and Single Rooms
Country Club Facilities
Delightful Walks and Gardens
Twenty-five Minutes from 42d Street
Phone Kingsbridge 6-6166

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 160 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, Cortlandt 7-2262.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
CHARLES C. ALFORD
29 Church St., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-9038

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEEDHAM, MASS.—7 rooms, garage, tile bath; near trains, schools and golf club. 638 Great Plain Ave. Needham 1056-M.

UNFURNISHED 5-room modern house, $55 monthly; near entrance George Washington Bridge. Leonia, N. J. MRS. A. NOLL, 543 East 79th St., New York City. Rhi. 8-6900 (Ex. 488).

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room. Simmons Beautyrest mattresses, studio beds; very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. SMORGUS AUCTION ROOMS, 813 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (104th-105th), 6th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 2-9000.

IMPORTED bedroom drapes, beautiful Paisley shawl, Italian vases, lamps, chairs, tables, occasional pieces. Phone evenings Larchmont (N. Y.) 292.

HAIRDRESSERS

Elite Beauty and Barber Shop
specializing in Permanent, Finger, and Marcel Waves; Haircutting for men, women and children. 660 Main St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0517.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman living alone in village wants Christian, middle-aged lady for company and light housekeeping; references. Reply by letter to MISS ETHEL L. INGALLS, South Hartford, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOME to share with a couple; near stations. 18 Greendale Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 3043-W.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

TYPING SOLICITED—High grade work; lowest prices. Send your manuscripts, reports, etc., to MISS RADCLIFFE, Route 3, Box 12, Lincolnville, Me.

MILLINERY

HATS made to fit the individual; expert hat remodeling; moderate prices. MME. REIS, 2 West 45th Street, Hotel Marleton, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office 2 or more afternoons $15. 11 West 42d St. (Suite 1960). Tel. Chickering 4-6358.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's furnished office afternoons or evenings. 33 West 42d St., Lo. 5-8157, Suite 1625.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING, DECORATING, CRAFTEX, all branches; go everywhere; reasonable; references. SWANSON, 19 West 106th, N.Y.C. Clark. 2-7388.

PAYING GUESTS

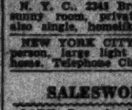
SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

ATTRACTIVE announcements, for all businesses; stationery, bills, booklets, labels, programs; good service; reasonable prices; all raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. ALgonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Lexington Real Estate
Harris & Sprague (Inc.)
REALTORS—Founded 1877
637 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Middlesex 2793



SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA—Rooms and board, semi-private bath and living room; restful environments; reasonable. Drexel Hill. Tel. Madison 5436.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $7.00 up
504 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. University 4-9763

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—Sunny private room, homelike, all improvements; 20 minutes from Times Square. 34-31 34th Street. Ravenswood 8-7234.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Massachusetts — Attractive room in apartment to lady. Telephone after 4. Com. 4178.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Two bedrooms, also half of heated garage; breakfast if desired; 2 minutes to station; ideal location for business people. Telephone between 6 and 9 p. m. Braintree 1403, or address J. H. E.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room and dinette, next to bath, housekeeping privileges; parking space; $5. 74 Stratford Rd. Asp. 6387.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 18 Wilson Terrace—Attractive room with small family; refined home atmosphere; quiet, desirable neighborhood; easy commuting N. Y.; reasonable. Elizabeth 3-1919.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive single and double rooms, near trolley and trains; garage if desired. Tel. Pearl 04, Newton 1865-R.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Double-single room; permanent, temporary; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Uni. 4-5245 (Apt. 3).

NEW YORK CITY (Washington Square), 178 Macdougal—Large sunny room partially furnished, maid service; women only. Stuy. 9-7745.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front living-bedroom, twin beds, also side single, running water, shower; moderately priced. Tra. 7-9410.

NEW YORK CITY, 53 E. 96th, 5-B—Front, single, clean, homelike, reduced; double, kitchen privilege, elevator; girls. Even. Atwater 9-3587.

NEW YORK CITY, 110 Morningside Drive—One large room, comfortable, pleasant home; vicinity Columbia University. Apt. 64.

N. Y. C., 356 West 58th Street, 2W (Riverside)—Bright, comfortable front room, also single, connecting bath; $7; refined family.

N. Y. C., 2345 Broadway (86th)—Attractive sunny room, private bath, convenient. 3-3. also single, connecting. (Apt. 75).

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Business person, large light room near park; private house. Telephone Circle 7-1018.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADY—Every locality, to take orders for personal stationery, practitioner's cards and bills; also other printing work; liberal commission. CALL PRINTING CO. (Monitor advertisers), 13 East 16th, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced, refined and responsible; good references as governess. Write CARLOTTA JONES, 9426 167th Place, Jamaica, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

(Continued)

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY student wants part-time work for room, board and $25 a month tuition; can drive car; prefer suburbs. MURPHY, 88 Grove Ave., New Rochelle 6827 (N. Y.).

COMPANION-ATTENDANT — Young woman experienced, willing, agreeable, drive car, travel. SQUIRES, 621 West End Ave., N. Y. C. Schuyler 4-2134.

COMPETENT woman as companion housekeeper; willing care for children; whole, part time. SPINELLI, 28-18 Woolsey Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

COOK, German, had private and business experience. Write Box D-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GIRL 17, two months business, two years office experience at private school; fair typist. Write Box W-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS, German, English; thorough knowledge of French, Latin, Greek; piano teacher for highest grade; best references. HEDWIG BON, 678 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Secretary-stenographer; 10 years' connection with same firm in responsible position. F. W. 135 Orange St.

REFINED

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE
(Continued)

PETRO-NOKOL
OIL BURNERS
Hanson-Gates Range Burners
Plumbing and Heating
W. D. AITKEN JR.
25 FRONT ST., Weymouth Tel. 0017

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St. Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

YOUR ADVANTAGE
Have your furniture renovated and reupholstered while prices are at their lowest. Any overstuffed chair recovered, $9 for labor; sofas $17. Special men for antiques, etc. Samples shown upon request. Do not hesitate.
Act now!
H. Oscar Upholstering Co.
134 Harvard Street Brookline
Tel. ASPinwall 8264

CAMBRIDGE

Delicacies for those who wish to serve "Socially Correct Confections"
Luncheonette and Home-Made Ice Cream
Noon-Day and After-Theatre
Luncheons Our Specialty
Fiske's
Candy Shops
2 BRATTLE STREET, CAMBRIDGE
287-A Huntington Ave. Boston — Payson Park Belmont
Fiske's is owned and operated by Fiske.

Fresh Spring Vegetables
Flowers
for All Occasions
Homemade Candy and Ice Cream
Members F. T. D.
Brattle Square Florists
29 Brattle Street Univ. 10116

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS,
BANNISTER SHOES,
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
Also Complete Line of Canned Foods—Meats Groceries—Fruits and Vegetables
Geo. H. Stockwell
36 Brattle St. Univ. 7515-7516

OLSSON
25% January Clearance Sale
at J. F. OLSSON COMPANY
43 BRATTLE STREET
Opp. Brattle Hall

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Derby's Inventory Sale
Reductions up to 50%
JOHN H. DERBY JEWELER
2 STORES HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | EST 1907 DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

Ford
NEW CARS
USED CARS
LIVE SERVICE
Cambridge Authorized Dealer
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

Whitefield Hall Cafe
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MASSACHUSETTS

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MASSACHUSETTS

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CAPE COD DIPPED CANDLES
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Are always
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Orders taken and delivered

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(Continued)

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Queen Quality
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For All Purposes
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Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
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Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
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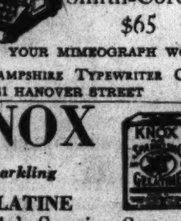

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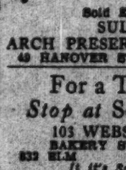

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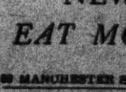

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Black-Urn Mushroom

Where: In the woods on partly buried wood, during the early spring.
Distinguishing features: Dark brown or black, the outer surface of the fruiting body covered with fine "hairs"; though leathery in appearance, it is edible.

Down in the darker, damper woods which are off the beaten path, on partly buried sticks and strips of bark, this dark brown mushroom emerges as an entirely closed cup—opening first with a small, star-shaped hole which gradually increases in size as the mushroom develops. In maturity, the stout stem, colored like the cup, becomes grooved and wrinkled.

In plucking mushrooms one is apt to think the stem and stool-like top all there is to these fungi. As a matter of fact if one investigates, an intricate webbing of white, matlike substance can be found. This is the regular plant, the vegetative structure which carries on the work similar to that of roots, stems, and leaves in the higher plants. The stools are the organs of reproduction, corresponding in a broad sense to flowers and fruits.

The mycelium, as this vegetative structure is called, may be in the soil, on bark or wood of living or decaying trees, or in the leaves, molding on the ground—all depending upon the kind of mushroom. In this stage one can hardly tell one genera or even one family from another. When the mycelium is sufficiently mature and conditions for fruiting are right, small knobs or "buttons" appear all along the threads of mycelium. Tiny at first, they soon enlarge and poke their heads above the surface. These are the visible portions of the mushrooms—the fruiting bodies, and on these (in gills) are borne the tiny spores.

These spores are roughly similar to the seeds of higher plants and give rise to new growths of mycelium. Scarcely visible even under the high power of a microscope, millions of them are produced, allowing for an enormous waste. Some mushrooms, like the giant puffball, have been estimated to produce 7,000,000,000,000 spores, only a few hundred thousand of which ever grow.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Right, correct (R. W. K., who, in submitting two phrases for comparison, inquires if he should ask, "Which is correct?" or "Which is right?") — "Right" is usually a weightier word than "correct." The latter, to be sure, denotes conformance to an acknowledged or conventional standard; but the former goes deeper and is applied where uprightness, truth, justice are concerned. It describes the substance; the other, the form.

From the standpoint of English, for example, it would be correct to say, "I shall go." But it might not be right.

Our vote, then, is for "correct" when dealing with matters of pronunciation or grammar; and for "right" when a consideration of the justice, truth, and morality of a statement is involved.

Exquisite (C. R.)—The accent is on the first syllable, *eks'-kwih-zit;* all vowels short. Not *ek-skwiz'-ut.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

P.S.—He Passed

The admiral, who was conducting an examination for the navy, was addressing one of the candidates. "Who, in your opinion, are the three greatest sailors in history?"

"I'm sorry, sir. I did not catch your name when I entered the room," replied the student, "but the other two are Paul Jones and Nelson."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Easy Life

I'd like to be a college boy;
He lives a life of ease,
For even when he graduates
He does it by degrees.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Love Is Brave

Mr. Justwed: "These biscuits are fine, darling."

Mrs. Justwed: "Oh, dear, that is the butter plate you are eating."—*Pathfinder*

Golf a la Mode

"Golf is pie for me."

"It must be. I see you just took another slice."

Passing Show

"She practices every minute she can on the piano because we have promised to buy her what she likes when she has finished her course."

"And what does she want to have?"

Child: "A piano player."

A Quotation for Today

YOU help others and you help yourself by helping others.
—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hands Across the Sea

Joliet, Ill.

TWO American young women were taking their car to Europe for a summer of travel. Many apprehensions for their safety and happiness were expressed to them before they started. Especially was it thought that charges for service on the car, and for food and lodgings, would be padded by the unscrupulous, of which there might be many, because the travelers were Americans and, more particularly, because they were women.

Experience, however, proved to their satisfaction that such prediction was grossly unfair and unfounded. To illustrate, one Sunday evening they arrived at Aix in southern France, left a spare tire at a garage for repairs, and settled themselves at a small hotel. The following day banks were closed for Bastille Day, and on attempting to cash travelers checks for their indebtedness, the travelers found that such checks were a hitherto unencountered mystery to the owner of the hotel, who, by way of further complication, spoke no English.

After some indecision about accepting the check, the owner handed them their statement and said, "Send me the money some time." There remained then the matter of paying for the work on the tire. When this was explained in halting French, the hotel owner promptly and cheerfully gave them sufficient cash for the repairs.

A young German chap in Bremerhaven declined to accept recompense for his assistance in the proceedings attendant upon shipping the car back to America. Said he, "I receive a salary which covers such work as this, and I cannot accept any remuneration from you."

These two examples are indicative of the treatment received on the whole trip. How narrow the horizon of one who thinks honesty and courtesy are limited to his own countrymen!

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Attracts a New Member

IT WAS a cold January day, and it was snowing, besides. The snow was partly rain and it froze as it fell, so that the streets and pavements were as slippery as glass. Young Jack and his father had started out early in the morning on the coal wagon selling bags of coal to the people who lived in the narrow streets of the big crowded city. They didn't mind the icy streets for themselves, but they were very careful of old Dobbin, who drew the coal wagon for them, and whose iron shoes were not quite so sharp as they might have been. Up and down the little hills and along the slippery streets he plodded faithfully, and when noon came they all stopped for a while in a sheltered spot for a bit of dinner. Jack took out his bread and cheese, and his father was just about to fasten Dobbin's nose bag of oats when a cheery voice called out. "How about something warm to drink, and a bit of a treat for the old horse, my man?"

Turning around quickly, they saw a great covered truck full of just such things as horses love for a treat—warm mash of bran and carrots and apples. Almost before Jack's Father could answer, patient Dobbin was munching his treat, Jack and his Father were well warmed with a hot drink, and the big truck with its cheery driver had gone on its way, carrying comfort and cheer to other horses and their drivers.

"That's what I call a good neighbor," said Jack's Father, as they started on again for the afternoon's work. "It's almost as good as a new blanket for the old horse."

Darkness came early on the short winter day, and they were soon at home. While Jack's Father covered Dobbin with his old blanket, Jack went to the store for his Mother, and it happened to be the very store belonging to Rose's Father. And Rose (whose real name was Mildred) was, as you perhaps remember, one of the seven little girls belonging to the Garden of Girls Club.

Jack knew Rose, for they went to the same school, and he was soon telling her all about the big truck with its cheery driver. Rose's eyes opened wide as she asked eagerly, "What was the name on the side of the truck?"

"I couldn't read it all," said Jack, "but I saw the words 'Animal Rescue League.' What is that, I wonder. What's the matter with you?" he continued, for Rose was clapping her hands and dancing around in glee.

"I'm so glad!" she cried. "Our G. O. G. Club helped to do that. We gave the Animal Rescue League all the money we earned selling things here in papa's store, before Christmas, don't you remember?"

Jack looked a little sheepish for a minute, for he had poked fun once or twice at the G. O. G. Club, but now he asked, "Can boys belong?"

"I don't know," said Rose, "it's a Garden of Girls, you know, but I don't see why there shouldn't be a Garden of Boys, as well—a G. O. B. Club. I'll ask Miss Joyce. Would you like to join, Jack?"

Jack nodded. "If they do things like that, I would," he said.

There was a garden once,
But few knew where it lay,
For flowers don't talk, nor can they walk
Where they are put, they stay.

There was a garden once,
But it couldn't be hidden for long,
For its odors sweet drew wandering feet
And its fragrance became its song.

Girls' Names Puzzle

Each of the five pictures represents a girl's name. Can you guess them?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! Since Sarah caught me taking a snooze in the laundry basket full of clean clothes I haven't dared go in the kitchen and sniff around—
I've simply got to figure out some way to get on the good side of her again! I said to myself as I hurried off to ask Sponge if she knew how it could be done—
And there's no telling how many nice titbits I've been missing, either—Shucks!
"Certainly" she purred, "Just be nice to her"—
Which sounded perfectly all right, but somehow it didn't encourage me much—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Moratorium on Statesmanship Ends

LAST October, Premier Laval of France visited the United States to obtain assurances that Washington would not again take the initiative in readjusting the debts and reparations equation. He carried back a promise that there would not be another sudden declaration of a moratorium. Today the French Premier faces perhaps the most critical situation that has arisen in the whole history of reparations crises largely because the United States is refusing to take the initiative.

America has declared in effect not only that she will not launch another moratorium, but that she cannot now consent to one. At the same time Germany has announced that she would not accept a new moratorium. Chancellor Bruening demands a definite adjustment of reparations before July. This all means that the time for political postponements is past. Last summer the Wiggin committee said plainly that political questions must be settled before economic. But political leaders have only delayed. Now the moratorium on statesmanship has expired.

There can be no more dodging. It is true the Lausanne conference on reparations has been postponed, and postponed not so much because there appears little prospect of any reparations to confer about as because France and England are not yet ready to accept all the implications of that prospect. But they must be accepted. The Basel committee has made it clear that Germany at present is in no condition to pay reparations. The United States has made it clear that no early reduction of debts is to be expected.

Those are the upper and nether millstones. How can the nations which are Germany's creditors and America's debtors escape being ground between them? It may be well that the answer cannot be delayed.

The debts-reparation question has been too long shrouded in illusion. There was first the hope of collecting a fantastic amount of reparations. The tremendous difficulties of transferring payments were blinked. Then the European debtors of the United States thought they could get Germany to pay their debts. This seemed a successful device; under the Young plan two-thirds of Germany's payments were so used. Then it was suddenly realized that Germany had actually paid less than she had borrowed.

And lately the hope has developed that America would reduce or cancel the debts. The linking of debts and reparations in the Hoover holiday encouraged this hope. But the condition attached to congressional approval of the holiday should have dampened it somewhat. France and Britain cannot afford either to force Germany into bankruptcy or to default on their debts to the United States. Nor can America afford a general European debacle. But she is less directly concerned and waits for Europe to take the initiative.

Premier Laval said only a few days ago that France will make no "sacrifices," that she cannot forgo reparations unless an equal reduction is made in her debt. Such an attitude will not encourage the reduction M. Laval desires. The American people might be more willing to make sacrifices themselves if assured that they would not be alone in that endeavor.

Important sections of American opinion would be influenced by a plea to help relieve Germany, but they balk at the rôle of sole reliever. Britain has shown some disposition to forgo a portion of her receipts from Germany. France is in a better position than Britain to moderate her demands.

It should not be necessary to release Germany entirely and permanently from the Young plan, which she accepted only two years ago. But some temporary concessions at least must be made. When they are assured, American opinion will look much more kindly upon a proposal to remit some portion of the debts. And considering the detriment debts have been to trade, it might well prove that concessions both on reparations and debts were not after all "sacrifices."

Capital as an Agent of Policy

M. CLEMENT MORET'S attitude toward the World Bank credit to Germany has revived the talk that French finance is the agent of French foreign policy. It is difficult to trace the connection, but if it can be proved, it would be simply a harking back to pre-war practice. Out of the little black bag of the French peasant the French bankers financed the Franco-Russian Alliance, and not even the eloquence of Jaurès, pleading with his fellow-countrymen to curb their subsidies of tsarism, could stem that flow of hard-earned francs into what proved to be a bottomless pit.

So the French bankers would be quite consistent if they admitted their connection with French foreign policy. The modern stream is not so deep as the pre-war stream; in fact, it is a very thin trickle, which stops for long periods at a time. In spite of the huge capital accumulations of post-war France, there has not been a resumption of French foreign loans on anything like the pre-war scale. But when the barriers are removed and money is allowed to seep abroad, it generally flows along the bed of French diplomacy—in short, to the so-called client states of France, save for the small international credits to Germany.

The literature of war origins teems with illustrations of the baneful effects of this sort of politico-financial diplomacy. It is certainly not limited to France. Great Britain, in spite of her system of *laissez faire*, has certainly indulged in it. It comes under the stigma of "dollar diplomacy" in the United States. The question must soon be faced: Is it worth while? Does it make for the security so ardently desired by France? For the European as for other communities, security surely lies along the route marked out by the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris and all the other forms of international organization which have sprung up in such abundance since the war.

It is not in keeping with these instruments that money should be made the instrument of national policy. The hope of the future is that it should be made the instrument of international policy. Already the foundation of such a transformation in the consignment of capital abroad has been laid in the reconstruction loans of the League of Nations and the operations of the World Bank and several European mortgage institutions. World development, not the promotion of nationalistic ambitions, should be the purpose of foreign lending.

Is It a Plan?

THE current issue of Liberty magazine carries the feature, "A New Way Out of Prohibition," by former Governor Alfred E. Smith. The proposal presented is in one particular just what the title implies—a "way out," but it fails to say into what! And it is not at all a new way.

"This plan," writes Mr. Smith, "is neither wet nor dry. It is a home-rule plan." And a home-rule plan is—local option on a statewide basis. Just the planless plan which the states had found unsatisfactory when forty-six of the forty-eight of them ratified the amendment which invoked national prohibition.

He continues: "A large part of the money which is now unquestionably wasted could be used to protect the dry state's borders." But experience, both before and since national prohibition, has proved just the opposite, that enforcement funds are far more effectively spent in preventing the manufacture of liquor than in trying to stop the smuggling of it across state lines after it has left the brewery. That is why the course of the antiliquor movement has been from local option to state regulation and then to national prohibition. That is why the states were forced to unite against a degrading habit and a vicious industry.

In Mr. Smith's opinion, it all boils down to this: "The manufacture, sale, distribution and consumption of intoxicating liquors is a state matter that falls within the province of the sovereign states, and an experiment which the Federal Government should never have undertaken." But others hold that it all boils down to this: The Federal Government has accepted a job which has been delegated to it by the sovereign states not only because they could not deal with it individually, but also because whatever concerns intimately the welfare of every citizen of the United States is a subject fit for action by the Federal Government.

The opponents of prohibition have been unable to agree even among themselves as to what plan of liquor sale they would recommend to the states in place of prohibition. Now they would confront the states with a choice between state prohibition rendered more difficult of enforcement and one of the various unsatisfactory systems of so-called liquor "control." Merely to turn back to the states for individual action a task they have asked the National Government to assume is not a plan but an admission of the lack of a plan. It may be a "way out" of prohibition, but it is certainly a way back into a much more serious liquor problem.

Coaches on the English Highway

IN ENGLAND the possession of an automobile is no longer a mark of wealth, as it was ten years ago. But the proportion of people who do not own cars is still far higher than in the United States. So it happens that public motorcoaches have sprung into popularity during the last two or three years. And with them have come questions akin to the controversy between railroad and trucking interests in the United States.

Many who live near the heart of London or Manchester have discovered there is no need to feel immured in the city from week to week. They board a motorcoach which passes near the end of their street, and are whisked off into the country almost as swiftly as neighbors who have automobiles.

It has been a new-found joy for many city dwellers; but some anxiety has been aroused lest it should prove a short-lived one. For in 1930 it was found necessary to pass a Road Traffic Act, which set up traffic area commissioners with dictatorial powers for coördinating, curtailing, or conditioning the services of public vehicle companies. It was a desirable and indeed necessary piece of legislation, for there was danger of congestion on the roads, duplication of services, and wasteful competition. Moreover, the railways had to be considered. With their heavy overhead charges for maintaining their own permanent ways, they were severely handicapped in competition with vehicles which used the public roads.

So the commissioners recently have been evoking order out of chaos. In a long series of sittings during recent months the case for one set of motorcoach proprietors against another, and for all against the railway companies, had been argued. A whole new class of travelers, it was pointed out, had been created, to whom the railways had never catered, and to whom they did not offer a genuine alternative service.

The commissioners had no easy task. But in making their decisions they have at least acted with courage. In London it was necessary to restrict overlapping services, and there was no choice but to limit the traffic on the most crowded roads. The real solution, which will go a long way to meet the needs of the urban travelers, is found by coördinating the services of competing vehicles.

Representatives of the companies are now quietly conferring to draw up schedules of fares. If they succeed, the hundreds of thousands of Londoners who have welcomed the motorcoach will not be deprived of quick transport to the open country, and the foreign tourist will find that it is not difficult to see Br'tain cheaply.

Checking Up on Columbus

MILD surprise very likely was the reaction of a good many readers to the news that Mr. Herbert W. Krieger, curator of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution and authority on West Indian archæology, was about to start for the Bahamas with the hope of locating the landing place of Columbus. Such readers had assumed, without giving the matter much thought, that the place where Columbus landed was known, and presumably marked with an appropriate tablet.

If a Plymouth Rock, why not a Columbus Rock? The spot, to be sure, would be inconveniently situated for pilgrimage; and there is perhaps in the public thought a little dissatisfaction with Columbus for having "discovered" America on an island instead of the mainland. But the spot, where first

> for good or ill
> The fateful banner of Castile
> Waved o'er a western world

is not known; nor even on which of two islands the discoverer first planted foot and flag.

One reads that "San Salvador—Watling Island on English maps—appears to have the best claim to this honor, but the landing may have taken place on the larger Cat Island, a few miles to the northwest." History tells us that the natives of the island on which Columbus landed called it Guanahani, and that Columbus, evidently not taken with this name, renamed it San Salvador; but Cat Island also was set down as San Salvador on ancient maps. It would seem that Columbus must have sailed within sight of Watling Island to reach Cat; but we really know little of just what happened, and Cat Island may have seemed a more likely landing place.

Mr. Krieger's quest is therefore akin to that of the perspicacious investigator in a mystery story. He must look for clues, make deductions, and, if the result warrants, elucidate and establish his case.

Wherever Columbus landed, it is known that he found the island inhabited by Indians. An ethnologist and archæologist may not unreasonably hope, therefore, to find evidence tending to identify that island. Columbus was not an ethnologist, and his description of the Indians, it appears, must be taken with a shaking of ethnological salt. It did not occur to him, for example, that their high foreheads were not natural but had been slowly and artificially formed because that shape of head was the fashion.

Nevertheless a study of contemporary report in the light of what an ethnologist and archæologist may find out about the contemporary life of the islands may result in plausible as well as interesting conclusions. Columbus made only a short stay in the island. The hope springs unbidden that he lost or forgot something that Mr. Krieger will delightedly find.

Food From the Skies

ARMY bombing planes have been engaged in the peaceful mission of bombing snowbound Indian villages in Arizona and New Mexico with food. The new venture is said to be attended with splendid success, and many villages already have been adequately provisioned for the moment through the instrumentality of this twentieth century method of grocery delivery.

Six great planes have been taking part in the work, and their activities must be spectacular in a high degree. From a humanitarian standpoint, nothing could be more commendable than the use of army resources to carry food and comfort to some 20,000 Indians who have been isolated by snowstorms.

It is a good example of constructive employment of the military arm when bombing planes are engaged not in discharging high explosives among unwarned and defenseless peoples, but in shooting through the air such necessities as beans, peas and salt pork. Though hundreds of pounds of "ammunition" have been fired into these Indian villages, there is no expectation of any complaints, not even if a too heavy shot of pork and beans should "splash" a hogan or two. Meanwhile the army aviators are "hitting the target" with a proficiency that is a warning for the Indians not to get too close when a "bomb" of onions or canned spaghetti has been aimed at a needy camp.

Editorial Notes

A citizen of Rotterdam, Holland, has been credited with inventing and receiving a patent for simultaneous broadcasting of several radio-telephone conversations over one transmitter and one wavelength. This news will no doubt surprise the many thousands or radio listeners who have been trying to tune in on one conversation when three or four others are coming in at the same time.

There seems to be a plentiful crop of presidential possibilities. Possibly when the time comes for picking a ripe candidate there will be found a good many windfalls.

A new machine has been invented that makes 500 slices of beef a minute and fifty or sixty to the inch. This explains that waferlike material between some sandwiches.

The average man doesn't have to be a poet to scan the meter connected with his gas and electricity, but a little philosophy may help him foot the bill.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Push the World Court—Economics of Federal Wage Cuts

WITH the legislative completion of the President's program for business rehabilitation well in sight, it is high time that the country made a demand upon the Senate for action on the World Court resolution. Three Presidents have approved the participation of the United States in the World Court. Both parties have applauded it in their programs. The Senate has once approved the treaty with certain reservations. These reservations, after prolonged diplomatic negotiations, have been accepted by foreign governments, and the form of acceptance is incorporated in the measure now pending.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Borah, has frankly expressed his opposition to the measure, as indeed he seems to have manifested opposition to many things likely to make the United States influential in international organizations for the maintenance of peace. But while reserving his private opinion to be expressed by his vote, he has repeatedly declared that he would not pigeonhole the measure, but would report it for action by the Senate. It was withdrawn by him, and very properly, at a time when it seemed necessary to hasten in every way the passage of the Reconstruction Corporation Bill. That bill has now been enacted and the way is open for consideration of the World Court.

Many organizations are uniting in a demand that Mr. Borah report the bill, and, while threats are not in place at this moment, it is proper to note that under the rules of the Senate, in the event a committee chairman gives indication of a purpose to pigeonhole a measure, it can be taken away from that committee upon motion and a majority vote. I am strongly inclined to believe that action of this sort may follow should there not be an early report from the committee of the bill. Its advocates believe that there are ample votes to give the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate if a vote can be had.

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The proposition to reduce the pay of federal employees will not down. Senator Borah insists that he will press it. Mr. Wood, of the House, avers—without proof—that the President will not oppose it. A saving of $225,000,000 is estimated to result from cutting from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, according to the size of the salary affected. That much burden will be lifted from the shoulders of federal taxpayers—or will it? To hold in the Treasury a quarter of a billion dollars which has hitherto been disbursed in salaries, mainly below $3000 a year, is going to reduce the spending capacity of some hundreds of thousands of people.

Every branch of commerce will feel it. There will be less vacation travel on railroads, fewer books, magazines and newspapers read, old clothes will be worn for another year, the old car and battered radio must fill out a longer service, the house will do without a fresh coat of paint or the apartment without new papering; moreover bank deposits, and therefore money available for lending, will fall. In brief, the quarter billion withheld from the federal employees will not improbably mean half a billion withdrawn from trade and industry, for men affrighted by a sudden stroke at an income already straitened are apt to cut expenses more than is absolutely necessary.

Perhaps that is a good way to restore the confidence which we are told is lacking. Perhaps cutting down the income of about a million workers—and perhaps many times as many in other public positions—will stimulate trade. It may be that the practice of hoarding, so widely reprobated, will be checked if the National Government sets the example of reducing everybody's income by 10 per cent. The cure for trade depression may be to depress the human mind. It doesn't seem to me, however, that these desirable results will follow. But, then, I'm no political economist. I'm merely a journalist watching the world go by.

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Consider the State of Ohio. Always a center of politics, contesting with Virginia the proud title of Mother of Presidents, it never before approached a presidential campaign with so many candidates for nomination to that high office. True, the candidates are for the Democratic nomination only, and the State has not in the past been in the habit of giving its electoral votes to that party. However that may be, this year it will send a delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to cast at least four ballots for Governor George White. Should that statesman's chances of nomination not then be apparent, the delegation is authorized to shift to "some other Ohioan." And are there other Ohioans? Indeed, yes!

George White is a sturdy and uncompromising dry. But if the convention does not like his style, the vote of the State may be shifted to Senator Robert Bulkley, whose election to the United States Senate has been generally ascribed to his earnestness as a wet. There are those who question this ascription, saying that other distinguished qualities of Mr. Bulkley made him particularly appealing to the electorate, while the Negroes of the State took vengeance upon the Republican candidate for having supported the nomination to the Supreme Court of the ill-fated Mr. Parker, by casting their votes for the Democratic nominee.

But if Bulkley doesn't appeal, the Democratic delegation can turn to Newton Baker. Here they find a candidate likewise wet by convictions, but putting membership in the League of Nations, ratification of the World Court protocol, and the immediate cancellation of foreign debts ahead of the vexed question of what thirsty Americans may drink. Mr. Baker has the courage of his convictions, and even as a potential candidate for the nomination has proclaimed them with a degree of enthusiasm which argues either that he doesn't want to be nominated or that he would spurn a nomination obtained under false pretenses.

But do Baker, Bulkley and White exhaust the panel of possible Ohio nominees? Not a bit. Ready and willing stands former Gov. James M. Cox, who has once made the presidential fight with credit, but without success. Politically, this year Ohio seems to be a department store. There is no reason why one should not be satisfied at one counter, failing to get what is wanted at others. And it is no five-and-ten-cent store either. Every candidate has qualities of eminence and political availability which justify taking his candidacy at this early date seriously.

Notes From German Cities

To Honor Argentina

BERLIN, having paid the United States the compliment of naming one of the city's squares "Washington Platz," soon will be paying a somewhat similar one to South America. For some time it has been contemplated by the Berlin municipality to erect a statue of San Martin, the national hero of the Argentine Republic, and Germany and the South American country being particularly friendly just now, no time is being lost. The statue, which was made in Argentina, is expected to arrive here in a month or two. The choice of a site is exercising the city fathers considerably, a prominent position being considered indispensable. It has not yet been entirely settled where the statue will be set up, but an avenue in Charlottenburg, a fashionable district in the west, would seem to have the preference.

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Studying Art With X-Ray

The first public bureau for X-raying paintings by old masters was opened in Berlin recently. Everyone may have the paintings he possesses examined there. In the past, X-rays were used only spasmodically for judging the value and examining the workmanship of paintings. But this method has now been developed into a regular system, due no little to the work of a Berlin art expert, Herr Kurt Wehlte. The use of X-rays permits a close study of the background, an analysis of the colors, and reveals interesting facts about the technique of the artist. Little changes he may have made before he considered the painting complete are easily detected and tell an intimate story of the artist's thoughts.

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Dortmund Pioneers

The work of the sturdy pioneers who cultivated jungles and prairies is being repeated with no less ardor, and perhaps as much courage and faith, by the unemployed of Dortmund, the big factory town forming the eastern gateway to the Ruhr coal and iron district. Outside this town stretched a strip of barren land that had once been a swamp. After the regulation of a near-by river had drained away the water, it was bought up with the hope of selling it to the adjacent airport. But financial conditions prevented this, and the owners decided to turn it over free of charge to whomever would be willing to cultivate it. A number of unemployed joyfully took hold of this opportunity. They faced an entirely "uncivilized" stretch of land. But eagerly they set to work, making ways, digging wells, turning the hard soil. Soon potatoes and vegetables began to grow where once weeds and withered grass had spread. Next, the forests were attacked and the trees which had begun to rot were cut down. The first primitive huts made of turf were replaced by little blockhouses made from what the land yielded—clay and timber. One or two settlers acquired a cow, others started chicken runs, one boasts of four sheep which are to provide wool for his socks. Everyone shows immense pride in his little blockhouse—his "homestead."

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Advertising Is Read

Does the public read the advertisements in newspapers and magazines? This is a question interesting advertisers and publishers alike. The manager of a big Berlin store tried this out in a unique way. He altered a historic date used in one of his advertisements and awaited results. Within a week, from 300 to 400 letters poured into his office from all parts of the country, drawing his attention to the obvious mistake. Communications were received from schoolboys and teachers, clergymen and farmers, professors and writers. Thus the store manager had his high opinion of the value of advertising in newspapers confirmed.

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Taxi Drivers Aid Colleagues

Among the many Christmas celebrations, one stood out conspicuously as a beau geste not frequently encountered. Berlin's unemployed include more than 1000 taxi drivers. To give these men and their families a semblance of Christmas festivity, their more fortunate colleagues clubbed together and left no stone unturned. The big variety theater, the Scala, was chartered for the scene of action. Influential persons had heard of the proposed undertaking and helped the good cause, many well-known firms contributing all sorts of good things to eat and useful articles of clothing. The "Fest" began with an exceedingly comic program given by the Scala artists; then came the distribution of gifts to the 1000 guests, and a tall Christmas tree lighted up the happy faces of the recipients who quite unexpectedly had their Christmas after all. The traffic policemen of Berlin, who receive many gifts from automobilists, distributed their presents this Christmas among their colleagues.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Again the Cosmic Riddle

DR. HUMASON'S discovery that two nebulæ in outer space are rushing away from us at the prodigious velocity of 15,000 miles a second cannot but strengthen the case of Lemaitre and de Sitter, who hold that the universe is something like a huge expanding soap bubble. Of the hundreds of nebulæ far beyond the Milky Way, not one is apparently approaching us. The farther out we go the higher is the speed of recession—just what relativists predicted.

Since the observations of Humason thus verify the conclusions of the de Sitter-Lemaitre school, we ought to be rather sure of our universe. But the truth is that we are in a worse quandary than ever. On the one hand, we are told by Jeans that the stars have been shining for billions of years and will continue to do so for billions more, and on the other that this expanding universe is only a few beggarly thousand million years old. . . .

There is no more artful dodger than a first-class mathematician. He performs miracles by changing a zero to a minus infinity. Or he sets up alternative hypotheses, shows how beautifully self-consistent they are in his equations, and slips through the horns of a dilemma. Thus de Sitter reaches the conclusion that the universe started expanding rather recently. Dr. Tolman thinks that there may have been alternate pulses of expansion and contraction. . . . Among others, Jeans has suggested that the universe may always have been the same size, but that it only seems to expand because all things in it, ourselves included, are really shrinking, in which case the tragedy of the human race will be its ultimate reduction to zero. Eddington holds that the expanding universe blew up long ago, and that the nebulæ, in consequence, are racing away both from us and from one another. Then come the stand patters who doubt if the universe is evolving at all. Nobel Prizeman Bohr tops all by asserting that the sun and stars may derive their energy from nothing. After that even the physicists must wonder why they ever questioned the scientific accuracy of the first chapter of Genesis.—*New York Times*